The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,123—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 1.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

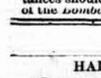
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 1

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.



SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1081 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd August, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th August, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 17th August, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th August, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Naples	„ 500	„ 340 (Including Wines.)	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 360	„ 140

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	..G. Sturli	1,382	400	9th Sept.
s. s. DAPHNE	..G. Doucich	1,927	400	20th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	350	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, 2,304 tons, 450 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

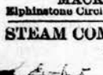
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 16th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE s. s. CLAN MACDUFF will sail for Liverpool on 18th August.

The s. s. CLAN FRASER to sail for Marseilles on or about 12th September 1881.

Passage Money to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450.
Passage Money to Marseilles ..... „ 400.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th July, 1881.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. PESHAWUR	3300	600	E. J. Baker	16th Aug
— TEHERAN	2389	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	30th „
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	6th Sept.
s. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	J. P. Hassall	13th „
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600

SIX MONTHS.

First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,252
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	26th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	150	T. Alderton	9th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

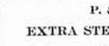
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.



COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th July, the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer CHINA will LEAVE for the above Ports on the 16th instant, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,300	300	24th Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	7th Sept.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	8th Oct.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	22nd do.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,300	300	19th Nov.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	5th Jany.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	20th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

DOUBLE-ACTION
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PETIT MEDOC
CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints „ „ 5 8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash Rs.	6 0
Do. Imperial Pints	„	5 4
Do. Pts	„	4 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SEASON, 1881-82.

MISS AGNES BIRCHENOUGH desires it to be known that she is prepared to bring out a Comedy and Burlesque Company in the ensuing cold weather, provided that the Public of Bombay will support the enterprise with a subscription for Boxes and Stalls.

The Company would include six Actresses and four Actors: Miss Birchenough is aware that the success or failure of the undertaking depends entirely on the selection of these Artists, and in this important matter she would have the assistance of her father, an Actor of very long experience in the Profession.

The Season would be for ten weeks, and there would be one subscription night per week only, at the following rates:—

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS.
(available every Wednesday for ten weeks).

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 35
Boxes, to admit 4	„ 150

Subscribers will not be called upon to pay any portion of their subscriptions until the departure of the Company has been telegraphed from Liverpool, when the amounts due should be paid in to the credit of Theatre Subscription Fund at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr. J. Westall and Mr. H. M. Phipson have kindly undertaken to represent the Subscribers and operate on this account. They will authorise the Agent of the Bank to pay to Miss Birchenough on the arrival of the Company 50 per cent. of the subscriptions, and to pay the balance also to Miss Birchenough by ten equal instalments weekly in arrears.

As the cost and risk of bringing out a Company are considerable, a subscription of at least Rs. 10,000 is required. On receipt of a telegram that this amount has been promised, Miss Birchenough is prepared to carry out the undertaking, and will open in Bombay about the end of November.

As time presses, it is hoped that intending Subscribers will come forward as early as possible.

The box plan will be open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., on the 15th instant.

A STARTLING NOVELTY.—The Yankee Rubber Baby, comfort for the childless, goes in the waistcoat pocket. Blows out to life size. Is washable, durable, and unbreakable. Resembles life—for, like the real article, it coos at pleasure, yet screams awfully if smacked. Even experienced fathers were deceived by these laughter-producing infants, and no home can be a really happy one without their cheering presence. In long White Dress complete: Boys or Girls, Rs. 1 each; Twins, 1-12. Post Free.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE CERTIFICATES of the above Company will be READY for issuing on the 17th instant, and can be had on application at the Offices of the undersigned on presenting the Banker's receipts for application and allotment calls.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of CATTLE and SHEEP for slaughter under schedule No. 1, BEEF and MUTTON under schedule No. 2, COAL under schedule No. 3, HIRED DRAUGHT BULLOCKS, &c., under schedule No. 4, HIRED TONNAGE and CONVEYANCE of COAL under schedule No. 5, DRAWING, CONVEYING and DISTRIBUTING WATER under schedule No. 6, and HOSPITAL CLOTHING and BEDDING under schedule No. 7, to the Commissariat Department at Aden for the year 1882, except for Coal which will be for the year 1882-83.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden, for supplies as per schedules Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 on 6th September, 1881, and for supplies as per schedules Nos. 5, 6 and 7 on 8th September, 1881, at 11 a.m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the Aden Commissariat Office.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rate of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

C. MARCKS & Co.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

JEWELLERS,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,

OPTICIANS,

AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST,

SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S

CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
CALCUTTA, 9, Ezra Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS
REFLECTIONS,
BY THE
POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and most Secure Securities, now amount to
£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
„ 1872	£316,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1853	£1,015,143
1863	£2,615,563
1868	£1,579,578
1878	£1,919,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
6, Hummum Street.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
17 0	YELLOW SEAL	17 0
	A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE	20 0
	A light, natural, unblended Wine.	
23 0	PALE DINNER	23 0
	An excellent Wine for general use.	
27 0	VINO DE PASTO	27 0
	A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	
30 0	OLD DRY	30 0
	Very superior, soft and dry.	
30 0	GOLDEN	30 0
	A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	
30 0	SUPERIOR FINO	30 0
	Old, pure, delicate, dry.	
30 0	MANZANILLA	30 0
	Very dry and pale.	
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	38 0
	Very old and choice.	

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,
A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE
FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.: "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, Messrs.	Willis Rodwell & Co., London. Messrs.
BOMBAY	C. H. B. Forbes & Co.
CALCUTTA	Hinde, Allen & Co.
CAWNPORE	Cooper Allen & Co.
CALICUT	Pierce, Leslie & Co.
COCHIN	„
CEYLON	„
KURRACHE	W. M. Smith & Co.
MADRAS	A. McHinch & Co.
RANGOON	Shaw & Winch.
ADEN	Halliday Brothers.
	Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers.

Price at Agents' Warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 4 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.

Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BE WARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,
DRESSING AND TRAVELLING BAGS,
SELF-CLOSING PORTMANTEAUS &c.,

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

	Inches.	Prices.		Inches.	Prices
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Height for Cabin	27 30 33 36	27 0 30 0 33 0 36 0	CORK MATTRESSES—Useful for Camp or District, covered with Best Black Waterproof Cloth, rolling in a parcel 29 inches by 10		19 0
EXTRA QUALITY—Stout dull Canvas Edges bound with Leather. The strongest Trunk made	30 33 36	36 0 39 0 42 0	COURIER BAGS—The Best Stained Brown Ox hide Electro-Lock, Rings, &c., will last for years		12 0 14 0
LADIES' TRAVELLING TRUNKS—For a Sea or Land Journey, fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Millinery Division	33 36	51 0 58 0	GENTS' DRESSING BAGS—The Oxford, made of Best Black or Brown Stained Ox-hide. The Fittings are moveable, compactly arranged in Folding Stand, and combine every article necessary for the Traveller		72 0 96 0
THE RAILWAY (INDIAN) PORTMANTEAU—Covered with Waterproof Tan Flax, Edges bound with Leather, Strong Lever Lock and pair of outside Rug or Coat Straps. A compact useful article	22 24 27	30 0 34 0 38 0	LADIES' DRESSING BAGS—Black Morocco Leather, lined Blue Watered Silk fitted with Electro-Topped Glass Pieces, Brushes, Cutlery, Writing Folio, &c.		75 0 100 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Self-closing, requiring no inside Straps, made with Turn-over Riveted Edges, strong Lever Lock, and pair of outside Straps. The inside is arranged with separate Boot and Shirt Compartments. The best Trunk made	20 24 26 30	50 0 60 0 70 0 90 0	DESPATCH BOXES—The Oriental—Best Blocked Tin counter-sunk Handles, with Paper Tray, Pen and Wax Divisions, and Secure Screw-top Ink Bottles, Writing Folio, and Best Lever Locks		48 0
THE VADE-MECUM PORTMANTEAU—Best Tan Canvas. A useful article for Travellers, opening at once, distinct Compartments for Boots, Under-Linen and Clothing	22 24	40 0 44 0	TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers made of strong Vulcanised Iron, Oak painted, with inside Basket for Packing Kit, forming when not in use a commodious Trunk, a most useful article for Cabin use	30 33 36	40 0 45 0 50 0
AIR-TIGHT CASES—For Uniform or Dress Suit, made of strong Block Tin, the correct height for placing under Railway seat	22 24 26 28	24 0 28 0 30 0 35 0	OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, with comfortable reclining Backs, all Joints securely bolted together		6 8 9 8 12 0 13 0
EXTRA LARGE—For Ladies' use or Storing Kit during the rains	34	50 0	HAT CASES—Best Brown leather, the inner fittings are moveable to allow space for a Helmet if required		13 0 13 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG (Expanding)—Made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Double Action Lock, Protection Clips, and outside Rug or Coat Strap	20 22 24	36 0 40 0 44 0	DOUBLE HAT CASES to hold Helmet and small Hat		22 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, best Stained Brown Ox-hide	22 24	44 0 48 0	TIN HAT CASES with Lock and Key. Strong Block Tin to hold one hat. To hold two		10 0 14 8
THE EXCHANGE BULGE BAG—A very useful article, made of Black Hide, with wide-opening mouth	18	25 0	MONEY BELTS—Made of strong Drab Web with outside Cash Pockets		5 12
BLACK HIDE OFFICE BAGS—Fitted with Spring Double Action Locks, useful for Papers or a change of Linen, &c.	12 14 16	12 8 14 8 16 8	SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0 3 8
BAGS FOR SOILED LINEN—Strong Canvas, Lock Frame, Handle, &c.		5 12 6 12	RUG STRAPS—With the new safety handle, easy to carry and perfectly secure for a large or small article		2 8 3 0
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas, with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c., and Shoulder Strap passing under bottom for extra security		9 0 10 0 11 8			

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO. THE TRAVELLERS' KIT HOUSE BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 16th AUGUST, 1881.
A Grand Extraordinary Representation will be given by the French
THU-ZET TROUPE,
THE GRANDEST GYMNASTS IN THE WORLD.
This is the Most Extraordinary Performance ever Witnessed.
THEY HAVE APPEARED BEFORE ALL THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE AND
PRONOUNCED BY ALL TO BE THE ONLY GYMNASTS IN THE WORLD WHO ARE ABLE TO GO THROUGH THESE GRAND EVOLUTIONS.
UNPARELLELED PERFORMANCES MID-AIR BY PROFESSOR THU-ZET.
The Little JEANNE in her MARVELLOUS EXERCISES.
ROSA THU-ZET, the QUEEN of the GYMNASTS, beside her wonderful mid-air exercises, will hold a CANNON between her TEETH weighing 250 lbs. resisting the shock of a charge of powder.
This exhibition of strength surpasses all other feats of strength and has called the name of wonderful WOMAN of the CANNON.
To commence at 9 p. m., with a selection of best singing and music by the native artists. Followed by the above representations
EQUILIBRIUM EXERCISES,
ATHLETIC EXERCISES,
ACROBATIC EXERCISES,
CANNON EXERCISES, &c., &c.
A good Band will be in attendance.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle ..... Rs. 2 | Gallery ..... 12 annas
Stalls ..... Re. 1 | Pit ..... 8 annas
Doors open at 8; performance commence at 9 p. m., precisely.
Tickets may be obtained from the TEMPLE BAR, and at the door on the night of the performance.

S. S. LOCH RANNOCH.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that this steamer has been BERTHED in the Prince's Dock, and is now DISCHARGING her cargo at the East Quay. CONSIGNEES are again requested to produce their Bills of Lading, to sign the Average Bond, and to make the necessary deposit of 50 per cent. of the value, to the undersigned, without delay.

It is further here

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15.

TUESDAY and Wednesday of last week were holidays, but business re-opened on Thursday with somewhat increased activity, added to in some measure by the resumption of telegraphic communication by the Suez Cable which has since continued to work perfectly. Cotton has not partaken in the improvement, the home accounts having been quiet as a rule, and the selection now obtainable here very indifferent; but the other leading articles of export, Wheat and Seeds, have met an active demand at advancing prices, and for the time of year an unusually large business has resulted both ready and forward. This has naturally increased the demand for Freights which are firm and tending upwards, 37s. 6d. being offered for September loading steamers without bringing out tonnage to any extent, and for all ports large engagements have been booked by the regular liners up to June next. Imports, too, that is to say Piece-Goods, have been a shade better so far as regards future business considerable orders for forward shipment having been put through, since the breakdown of the combination amongst steamship owners at home; and but for the large stocks on the spot there are symptoms of a better feeling. Money continues very firm; Sterling Exchange steady; Shares firm; Government Paper weak.

Crop accounts, although not so universally favourable as in the early part of the monsoon, are nevertheless, on the average, fairly good. The rainfall has been irregular; Mysore, the Southern Mahratta Country, and parts of the Deccan, suffering from want of moisture; whilst the Berars and Guzerat have had, if anything, too much rain. In the latter case, however, the actual damage will be insignificant, and even where the rain has been deficient, the failure of the Khurrif Crops will be only partial, and may be made up for, as was the case to some extent last year, by a full yield of Rabbi.

MONEY.—The return of the Bank of Bombay published to-day for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	6,05,018
Do. do. Branches.....	Dec.	,,	1,43,678
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	5,74,769
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	4,73,438
Loans	Inc.	,,	4,40,727
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	47,342
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	1,25,653
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	13,76,794

This return coming on a position already comparatively weak is unquestionably unfavourable; and looking to the extent of business probable in the immediate future, and the extent of the Bank's Loans on Government Paper, it seems by no means unlikely that we may see an advance in the Bank's rates of discount at an early date. An increase in rates of discount at this time of year is most unusual, but the position is exceptional, and it is quite possible that we may see something closely approaching a squeeze for money in the course of the next month or two.

EXCHANGE.—The market for Sterling has ruled very steady throughout the week, the movements never exceeding 1-32d. per rupee, but a fair amount of business has nevertheless been done, especially in Bank Bills for remittance. For this steamer business opened on Thursday on the basis of 1s. 7¾d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8d. for 3 months' Credits, the fact of 15 lacs of Council drafts having found buyers at 1s. 7¾d. lending considerable firmness to the market for the time being. During the day, however, a quieter feeling supervened owing to want of support from Calcutta, and the advance of 1-32d. was lost. On Friday no practical change took place, but on Saturday Bank Bills recovered to their previous level; and to-day, after opening weak, we close steady with a partial recovery of 1-32d., making closing quotations:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7¾d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 23-32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 7 27-32d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 1-32d.; Francs, 3 months' sight Fcs. 2·11½.

For future delivery the Banks are buyers at current rates up to October, and sellers at the same level up to the end of the year. At the same time, although this is not indicative of any amount of strength, there can be no doubt that the market is not weak. The policy of Government in the matter of Council drafts is unsettling, but with money here tending dearer and a large export business in prospect, the present level of the Rupee must be regarded as very moderate.

On Calcutta, the rate for demand drafts to-day is 1-16 per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight the quotation has receded from 9-16 to ⅝ per cent. discount. On China, the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 220 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong by wire the latest quotation for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1⅝d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—An extremely depressed feeling has been apparent during the week, and we close to a decline of 1 to 1¼ per cent. on last mail's quotations. On Thursday we opened weak owing to advice of an increase of 1 per cent. in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount in Calcutta, and values settled down to Rs. 103 7-16 for Fours and Rs. 111½ for Fours-and-a-half. Thursday witnessed renewed weakness in consequence of news from Calcutta that a large speculator in Paper there had collapsed, Fours touching Rs. 112⅞ and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 111. On Saturday a slight recovery set in, and the former denomination recovered to Rs. 103½, but the improvement was very temporary, as the market to-day has been more depressed than ever, and we close at Rs. 112½ to ½ for Fours and Rs. 111 for Fours-and-a-half. At the moment the tendency is still downwards, and looking to the position of the Money market both here and at home, and moreover the fact that a considerable amount of paper is held by very weak people, it is questionable whether we are yet near the bottom.

SHARES.—Although not particularly active, the market on the whole has been firm. In *Banks* we have to note a decline of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay and Rs. 2 in National, Agras being unchanged at Rs. 130. In *Land* Companies, Colabas are quoted Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 1,010, Port Cannings Rs. 7½ lower at Rs. 230. *Press* shares are somewhat irregular. Fort Press are Rs. 100, Mofussil Rs. 10 lower, whilst there is an advance of Rs. 25 in Prince of Wales and Rs. 7½ in New Indian. For *Spinning and Weaving Mills* there has been a better demand again, and, with few exceptions, prices have gone in favour of holders. Our quotations show an advance of Rs. 125 in Madras United, Rs. 50 in Sassoon and Soonderdas, Rs. 30 in Hydrabad, and Rs. 20 in Southern India. Bhownugger Mills have declined Rs. 25, Dhurrumsey and Prince of Wales Rs. 15, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 10, and Alliance Rs. 5, but all other Companies are Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 higher. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 25 lower, Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Rs. 10 down. Gold Mining Companies are quite out of favour, and nominal prices show a decline of Re. 1¼ in Ripon and Re. 1 in Kaiser-i-Hind.

PIECE-GOODS.—As usual after the Cocoanut holidays a somewhat better feeling has been apparent, but the offtake from the bazaar has not increased, and an attempt on the part of the local dealers to establish an advance of ½ anna to 1 anna per piece has only met with partial success. For future delivery, however, there has been considerably more activity apparent. Business for some time back has been retarded by the firmness in Manchester, and the advance in the "Conference" rate of steam freight outwards to 60d. per ton. Within the past few days though, Manchester prices have given way 1½d. to 3d. per piece, and an opposition line of steamers is said to be offering freight at 30s. Together these two reductions have enabled sellers to put through firm offers to a considerable extent, but dealers have again reduced their bids, and a pause has ensued. This, however, is scarcely likely to be of great duration, as we are rapidly approaching the time when business must be done, if it is to be done at all, and up-country accounts on the whole are too favourable to admit of the latter hypothesis.

TWIST.—There is no actual change in the position of English Yarns. Although pretty steady, the market is extremely quiet, and there is no alteration in prices.

METALS.—*Copper*.—The demand is slow, and notwithstanding moderate stocks, prices are in some cases As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. lower. *Yellow Metal* is also quiet with a partial reduction of As. 4 per cwt. For *Iron* the demand has undergone no improvement, and with large stocks, prices are weak, although nominally unchanged.

COALS.—The spot market continues very depressed at previous prices, and to arrive there is virtually nothing doing, as sellers hold out for As. 5 to Re. 1 over buyers' quotations.

COTTON.—With quiet accounts from home, there has been next to nothing doing for export this week, and prices are nominally unaltered. Present quotations, however, are for such very inferior selection that they can scarcely be taken as quite reliable, and it almost seems as if there is not much more to be done until after the rain are over.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date give the following comparisons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	11,044	7,467	2,220
Since 1st Sept.	1,218,564	1,165,511	838,021
Since 1st Jan.	1,073,383	1,047,517	765,300

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 8,179 bales, making a total of 836,422 bales since 1st January, as compared with 838,836 bales for the same period last year.

New Crop.—There is little to add to previous prices. In the Berars and parts of the Broach districts there has been a little too much rain, but not to an extent to do any serious damage, and so far the general prospect may be called favourable.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
F. G. F. Omra, Ready	Rs. 172=4	4d.
G. F. do. do.	..... ,, 162=4	4d.
Good Dhollera do.	..... ,, 191=4	15/16d.
G. F. do. do.	..... ,, 180=4	11/16d.
G. F. do. do.	..... ,, 170=4	7/16d.
Good Ginned Dharwar, Ready	..... ,, 187=4	27/32d.
G. F. F. Westerns, do.	..... ,, 166=4	11/32d.
G. F. do. do.	..... ,, 163=4	9/32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* continues in strong request, and supplies being moderate, prices have advanced to Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is also in large demand at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-7 per cwt. for Guzerat.

WHEAT is in very active demand owing to the tenor of home advices, and rates have further advanced, being now quoted at Rs. 33 to Rs. 33½ for Soft White per candy. Arrivals are comparatively liberal for the time of year, and stocks up-country are believed to be large.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p.ct.	732½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C. ..	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10⅝ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	110
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	425 1,050
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,490	2,200	375	500
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co..	600	500	all	40	475
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co..	1,400	250	all	10	29
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	..	975
Dhollera Press and Gimning Co.....	500	300	all	100	250
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,950
French Press Co	300	500	all	15 p.s.	445
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	66	402
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	380
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	11	180
Prince of W. Press ..	120	.....	1,500	75	1,700
Sind & Puniaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	520

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	100	50	115
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company.....	30,000	1,000	100	5	111
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	690
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	..	1,130
Bhownugger Mills ..	800	2,000	2,000	100	1,275
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,165
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	10 p. s.	865
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,085
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	700
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	450
Golam Baba S. Co....	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,170
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,170
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,270
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,053
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,180
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,975 xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,670
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	280
Morarjee Gocoldas	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,275
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,155
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,275
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40	910
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	510
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,250
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,210
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,170
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	775
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	1,110
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	860

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	500
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c.	170 100
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,425
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..		500	300	60	390
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,100
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	3½	..	nom. 2
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	118
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	865
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	163
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	nominal. 16
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	25	..	nom. 14

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-5
Carolas	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,, 107
Gold Leaf	,, 19-9-9
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-12-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-11-6
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19-13
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Marina, 888 tons, Captain C. Barnes, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Kurrachee (12th August), with a general cargo, and three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, 938 tons, Captain T. W. Lewins, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Grant, Lieut. Yatt, Mr. Rabb, and 23 deck

THE steamer Menzaleh, 1,050 tons, Captain W. Meurins, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Cardiff (12th July), with a cargo of 1,702 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
13	Menzaleh (s).....	Meurins	Cardiff, July 12.
11	Marina (s)	Barnes.....	Kurrachee, Aug. 12.
15	Teheran (s)	Loggin.....	Venice, July 22.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
15	Oriental (s)	Lewins.....	P. G. via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Marina, to Gibraltar and Genoa.
Steamer Calcutta, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Aug.	ARRIVALS.		
11	Culna (s).....	Cave	Bombay, July 20.
	Morna	Goodwin	Cardiff.
	Eurydice.....	Young	Glasgow, May 7.
	Mountaineer.....	Ritchie.....	Liverpool, May 18.
	Rance	Walker	Liverpool, April 28.

DEPARTURES.

August 11,—Steamer Sir John Lawrence, Wingates and Hankow. Barque Cardinal Donnet.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macduff (s)—100 bags whiting, Rogers and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore (s)—75 cases brandy, Dorabjee Ooker. jee; 4 cases aniline dye, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood. India (s)—2 cases silver and plateglass Manockjee Dadabhoy. Clan Macduff (s)—100 boxes soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore (s)—6 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 2 cases glassware, Gangjee Poonjea.
Galatea (s)—4 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Daphne (s)—9 packages clocks, B. Ruttonjee; 60 cases beer, Bell Brandenberg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macduff (s)—329 cwts myrabolams, Khetsee Mooljee; 1 bale hides, Sajunbhoy Dattoo; 20 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Russoolbhoy; 12 bales hides and skins, Heerjee Dhanjee; 20 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadass; 86 bales wool, Killick Nixon and Co; 40 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 60 bales wool, Pecarjee Khass Mahamed; 25 bales cotton, Hunsraj Bewjee; 72 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 57 bales wool, Beechercdass Pragjee; 62 bales wool, T. R. Telang; 35½ bales wool, Khimchund Govindjee; 650 cwts wheat, Ritchie Stewart and Co.
City of Baltimore (s)—311 cwts indigo, Khutalmull Tolaram; 301 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 60 bales wool, Gowardhundass Bhugwandass; 61 bales hemp, Bhugwandass Jeewraj; 173 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 52 bales wool, Jeewandass Premjee; 1,143 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur (s)—38½ cwts cardamoms, Hurjeewan Mohundass; 3½ cwts ivory, Mahamed Hajee Adomjee; 3½ cwts ivory, Ebram Passani; 7 cwts ivory, Mugonjall Purbhoodass.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lizzie English (s)—1,312½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s)—1,071 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
Darien (s)—31,600 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chunda (s)—112 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmeedass; 71 bales cotton, Raleegopall Foolchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

China (s)—136 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China (s)—250 cwts onions, Husson Babun; 76 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 109 bales twist, A. Cader; 198 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 58 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twist, P. F. Tullis; 17 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 10 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 256 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 bales twist, Mamed Oomer and Co; 6 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; Daphne (s)—41 chests opium, Merally Mahamed: 2½ chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China (s)—12 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 10 chests opium, S. A. Joseph: 25 chests opium, Gunes bdass Kishnajee: 30½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 143 chests opium, David Sasson and Co.: 10 chests opium, Tata and Co.: 29 chests opium, Roopnath Jugnath; 6½ chests opium, Dowlutram Dwarkadass; 30 chests opium, Ramportap Hurbelas: 26 chests opium, Sojiram Ramchunder.
Daphne (s)—7 chests opium, Tarachund Ghumshamdass; 14 chestes opium, Tarachund Luchmenaran; 8 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall; 23 chests opium, Tulsuckchund Nundram,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 13.

Robinson, Surg., on leave, from Bannu.
Auchinleck, Captain, R. A., from leave, from Poona.
Sedden, Lieut., 5th Bombay N. L. I., on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

AUGUST 14th.

Phayre, Major. Genl., Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

AUGUST 15th.

Moore, Brigade Surg., from leave, from England.
Von Beverhandt, Captain, 17th Bengal N. I., from leave, from England.
Boyle, Captain, 2nd Batt. R. I. F., from leave, from England.
Yatte, Lieut., 1st Belooch Regt., from leave, from England.
Grant, Captain, 1st Beoloch Regt., from leave, from England.
Baldwin, Col., 17th Madras N. I., on leave, from Berhampore.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 15.

VonBeverhandt, Captain, 17th Bengal N. I., to join, to Calcutta.
Grant, Captain, 1st Belooch Regt., to join, to Hydrabad.
Yatte, Lieut., 1st Belooch Regt., to join, to Hydrabad.
Moore, Brigade Surg., to join, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, August 15.

There will be squad drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, at 9 p. m. The manual firing and bayonet exercises will be practised. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS from Bombay.—OUTWARD MAILS from Europe.—LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2 GENERAL SUMMARY.
3 The Work of the Indian Survey Department.
4 Regimental Sketches from Wonderland—Our Teetotaller.
5 AFGHANISTAN—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
6 Guzerat—Decree in the Panday Charities Suit—The Sanatarium Case and the Parsees—The Fakirs' Encroachment in the Victoria Gardens—The Corporation.
7 Cocoanut Day—Cricket—Royal Bombay Golf Club—Decauville's Narrow-Gauge Railway in Bombay—Temperance Institution—History.
8 Army Reform.—What We Really Want—Remarks on the Bill to Amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
9 Royal Asiatic Society—High Court, August 10.
10 Bombay Season Reports—Government Paper—Leaky Railway Carriages—BENGAL—Alleged Cheating at Calcutta—The Bankipore Bribery Case.
11 LEADING ARTICLES—The Indian Staff Corps—The Revised Indian Army Pension Rules—Why General Smith is on the Army Commission.
12 LEADING ARTICLE—Future of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
13 Capuan Notes—MADRAS & SOUTHERN INDIA.
14 The Crops in Mysore—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB—Items of News from Simla—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders.
15 Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders.
16 Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders.
17 Punjab Government Orders.
18 BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MONEY MARKET.
19 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
20 ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"DE."—Received; but crowded out.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BAINBRIDGE—July 23rd, at Cheltenham, the wife of Surgeon Major G. Bainbridge, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GILKISON—August 11th, at Karaparamba, Calicut, the wife of D. S. Gilkison, of a daughter.
ROHDE—August 9th, Alleppey, at the wife of John Rohde, of a daughter.
RODRIGUES—August 12th, at St. Thome, Madras, the wife of J. B. Rodrigues, Overseer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GILL—NORFOR—August 10th, at Cuddalore, Old Town Church, Francis Nelson Girdlestone Gill, of Nellicoopum, to Linda Maria, youngest daughter of the late Mr. B. T. Norfor.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1881.

IMMEDIATELY the brand of war was lighted by us in Afghanistan the Survey Department was requisitioned for maps, and the Surveyor-General was called upon to send officers to the scene of action. During the two campaigns the military and the civilian surveyors rendered distinguished and valuable services, as acknowledged by the Governor-General in Council—several of the former receiving high brevet promotion, and one earning the Victoria Cross. But in the *Gazette* which was published to thank the element generally engaged in Afghanistan as a civil one we noticed that no mention had been made of the surveyors. Perhaps they received a separate, and therefore a very honourable, acknowledgment of their services. Both in Northern and Southern Afghanistan and in Beluchistan the operations for the most part were carried out on the half and quarter inch, and sometimes on the one inch scales, they being at all times supplemented by rough reconnaissances and native information. The total area mapped during the season in Northern Afghanistan is estimated at 11,180 square miles, and the Surveyor-General has been invited to state in his next report the total area turned out by his department in those regions. Roughly speaking, we may divide the operations of the Survey into three blocks, determining the area of the first block as lying between the longitude of Peshawar on the east and that of Ghuzni on the west, and giving its limits forty-five miles north of the latitude of Kabul and fifty-five south of that of the famous Peiwar Kotal, bearing in mind that these two lines of latitude must close on the two above-mentioned lines of longitude. The second block, then, would be made up of a strip running generally twenty miles broad due south-west from Ghuzni to Ghilzai. The third is the largest block, and may be approximately said to run from Ghilzai in the east to Girishk in the west, from about fifty miles to the north of Kandahar and Girishk to about fifteen south of the latter, and then to take its course south-eastwards from Kandahar, in a belt whose breadth varies from about fifty to one hundred and twenty miles and sometimes to ten, to Fort Munro on the Dera Ghazi Khan frontier. The area thus surveyed and reconnoitred takes in an immense tract of country, portions of which were perfect *terræ incognitæ* to us; and though we have failed to establish the much-talked-of scientific boundary, yet we have succeeded in acquiring much that is very valuable in a purely geographical point of view. In addition to the topographical work submitted from time to time during the two invasions of the country, it has been covered with a network of triangulation which will always be available for the surveyors to push on further west should we ever again deem it necessary to revisit Maiwand *en route* to pastures new towards Herat. The experience gained during these two campaigns has been utilized in more ways than one: for instance, opportunity has been taken to form a committee to sit on the survey operations of Afghanistan, and the results of its deliberations are embodied in a long report which contains useful memoranda and instructions for the surveyor in his future campaign as regards the number, description, and portability of his instruments, together with recommendations as to what the weight of his tents should be, and what the number of his camp-followers. The notes furnished by the survey officers of the expedition form most interesting reading, and we strongly recommend those of our readers who care for such literature to obtain General Walker's report.

The disturbances in Gilgit our readers are *au courant* with. A Survey officer, well known in this Presidency for his scientific attainments, and perhaps more so in connection with his ability as an artist, was placed in charge of a body of troops in the service of the Maharaja of Kashmir, and he proceeded to the relief of the Political officer, whose safety had been imperilled by an insurrection of His Highness's subjects up in those altitudes. This gentleman has made a small-scale geographical survey of about two thousand square miles, bringing up the limits of the "map as far south-east as Astor, northwards to the great range which separates little Guhjal from Gilgit, southwards to Chilas, and westwards to the mouth of the Wurshigum river at the entrance to the Yasin valley." He has succeeded in trigonometrically fixing many points on the Himalayan spurs of those regions, notably the Tirich Mir peak to the north of Citral, which rises to an approximate height of 25,000 feet above sea-level. In his report this officer describes mountains and regions which form the "roof of the world," and the stupendously sublime and grand scenery belonging to them, he says, his pen is unequal to the task of doing full credit to. At any rate, we hope his brush will hereafter be able to complete the task in some instances. In describing the famous Nangaparbat, he says he viewed it from the edge of a tremendous precipice whose summit is 16,000 feet above the sea, and which rises sheer and unbroken from the forests and vineyards of Gor. Continuing, he says that, after a most perilous passage over a narrow, rugged ridge, surrounded by enormous precipices, which tried his nerves to the utmost, he found himself confronted by what is probably the most magnificent snow view on the globe, embracing as it does a slope of very nearly 24,000 feet (vertical measurement), with its glaciers, snow fields, ice-cliffs, and jagged needles of naked rocks extending from the summit of this king of mountains down to the Indus, which flows in a deep channel at its base.

Getting into the region of conjectural geography, we find that an explorer started up the Irrawady river in Burma from Bhamo, with a view of tracing its sources. Hitherto there has been a sharply contested opinion held by some individuals that the great Tsanpo river of Thibet, running eastwards from lake Mansarovar, emptied itself into the Irrawady, and not, as has been almost emphatically proved by an officer of the G. T. Survey it does, into the Brahmaputra. The Burman explorer's investigations appear for ever to have settled the contested point, and from all the evidence now forthcoming, there can be no doubt that the Tsanpo and the Brahmaputra are one and the same river, and that the Irrawady has an altogether separate system of drainage.

We shall now conclude our article by referring to the Cadastral Survey operations in British Burmah. Apart from a description of the very valuable work executed by it in raising the revenues of the country most materially, the Executive Officer has contributed an interesting statistical and geographical report on the country in which he is serving. Burmah, or, as it is sometimes called, "Remoter India," to the inhabitants of India Proper is an unknown country, and beyond the usually visited ports and the inland military posts we know nothing of this region, which has yet to be opened out; which in its wealth, its natural products, and its internal resources will no doubt contribute large figures to our export and import trade returns. Already, with that strange jealousy which men exhibit in the lands of their labour, Europeans in Burmah assert with a solemn gravity that they have before them a future which will give to them wealth such as India has never yielded to individuals. The "Pagoda Tree" has not yet been shaken dry of

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

It is reported that the Kandahari soldiers who accompanied Ayoub from Herat have refused to move towards Kabul, and three regiments have in consequence been disbanded.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 15.

According to the latest news from South Afghanistan published here, Ayoub is making very little progress. His Kabuli and Herati troops are quarrelling. Ayoub is said to have advanced them three months' pay, and is raising only a small force to protect the roads.

He had not advanced beyond Kandahar on the 12th instant.

The mail from Jamrud to Peshawar has been robbed near Hari Sing; the dak runners were wounded, and a small amount of cash was looted.

CHOLERA AT LAHORE.

Cholera is bad in the native city; 30 cases daily, half fatal. It has also attacked the jail and the lunatic asylum.

THE MAHARAJA OF FUREEDKOTE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

The Maharaja of Fureedkote and suite, accompanied by Baron Bentinck, arrived at four o'clock this afternoon. His Highness will stay at his own residence, Ravenswood, which, after his departure shortly, will be rendered available for the ensuing Fine Arts Exhibition.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Liberal meetings are being held throughout the country for the purpose of urging the Government to maintain a firm policy in regard to the Irish Land Bill.

The excitement owing to the action of the Lords is less than was expected.

The *Morning Post* supports Lord Salisbury's attitude.

STATEMENT BY THE *STANDARD*.

The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that the Viceroy of India has telegraphed to the Home Government asking permission to supply the Amir with a further sum of money.

RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

The *Turkestan Gazette* states that a Russian embassy will shortly leave Tashkend with a letter from the Czar to the Amir of Bokhara.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, AUGUST 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

The Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left Suez at 7 a. m. on Sunday, the 14th instant.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅛
4 ,, Rupee Paper	93¼
4½ ,, do.	9⅞
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅝
5 French Rentes	118½
Bar Silver	51½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, AUGUST 15, 3 P. M.

Mail steamer Cathay, from Calcutta, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 14.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·5 Earth.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15.

At 6 a.m.	79·3
,, 10 a.m.	80·4
,, 2 p.m.	85·1
,, 4 p.m.	82·1

An official note informs us that it is reported from Baghdad that quarantine has been removed, except within districts where the plague still prevails.

The cyclonic storm which caused so much damage in Kathiawar between the 10th and 14th July did a good deal of mischief in Cutch also. In most of the towns several houses were destroyed, and many others more or less damaged. The heaviest rainfall was at Mandvi, where, on the 10th July, nearly 15 inches were gauged. The Political Agent (Major Reeves) reports that six Cutch (native) vessels that had left Zanzibar have not come to port, and it is believed they were lost in the heavy weather that prevailed during the early part of July, probably off the island of Socotra. One boat had upwards of eighty passengers and two or three lakhs of rupees in bullion on board.

It is rumoured in Simla, that the telegraph rates are undergoing further revision.

At the adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday, Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung moved the adoption of the Municipal Administration Report for the year 1880. Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas proposed an amendment to the effect that the report be recorded, with the Corporation's regret that the rate of mortality in the city appeared from the report to stand at a very high figure. The Chairman, Dr. Blaney, seconded the amendment in a long speech bristling with figures. He said that the average rate of mortality under the administration of Dr. Hewlett was 25·4 per thousand, whereas under that of his successor, Dr. Ward, it would be found that even in the past year the death-rate stood at over 28 per thousand. This increase of mortality was inexplicable, inasmuch as the past year was free from any of the causes which serve to increase the death-rate. Again, the Corporation have, up to the present time, spent three millions sterling upon works calculated to preserve and improve the health of the city; and it was a matter of surprise that the public health was deteriorating, now that such works were twice as many as they had been in the past, when the rate of mortality only stood at 25 per mille. The evil was getting more serious every day, as the Chairman had some good reasons to believe that it was now beginning to affect the upper ten. He did not wish in any way to reflect upon the Health Officer, who, so far as his present duties went, was placed by Government in a false position. The Corporation ought therefore to go up to Government praying that the Health Officer's duties might be limited to the purely scientific and professional branches of his work, that he might find time to discover the causes leading to the present state of things, and adopt effectual measures to remedy the evil. Mr. Mathew proposed another amendment, to the effect that the meeting do adjourn, and that in the meantime the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a report with reference to the statements made by Dr. Blaney on the alleged increase in the mortality of Bombay. Mr. Goculdas, having withdrawn his amendment, Mr. Mathew's proposition was put to the vote and carried. The Corporation then adjourned.

Cholera has broken out in Siam, and is said to be raging with great violence throughout the kingdom.

The French Government has approved of the immediate construction of a railway in French Cochin China from Saigon to Mytho, to be subsequently extended.

According to an Italian paper, the *Economista*, Her Majesty the Queen of England has subscribed no less than one million pounds to the new Italian loan.

A telegram to the *Times* from Tunis, dated July 28, states:—"According to official news received from Hammamet, a sea coast town north of Susa, a band of Arab horsemen appeared in that district, drove away cattle and horses, broke open a house, and carried away money and valuable articles belonging to the British Consular Agent. They threatened to kill any Christians whom they might meet. The greatest consternation prevails."

A meeting to consider the case of Cetewayo, with especial reference to Lord Kimberley's recent despatch refusing to liberate the ex-King, has been held in the Conference Room of the House of Commons, under the presidency of Mr. Dillwyn. It was resolved that a memorial be presented from members of the House of Commons to the Prime Minister urging the Government to take such steps as would give the ex-King at once the largest possible amount of personal liberty.

Indian tea-planters ought to subscribe and present the *Globe* with a handsome acknowledgment of the following appreciatory paragraph:—"Indian tea drinkers—which is as much as to say people who can really appreciate tea—will be glad to learn that the area of its culture is rapidly extending. It is now not less than 200,000 acres, and the cultivation and its attendant industries give employment to about a quarter of a million persons. This year's crop, it is believed, will not fall short of 50,000,000lbs."

The Canadian riflemen who visited Wimbledon this year may on the whole be congratulated on their success. Two obtained badges in the Queen's Sixty, and seven obtained minor prizes in that competition. Further, as an enumeration of the prizes they have taken which appears in the *Volunteer Service Gazette* shows, among them they got seven prizes in the Alexandra series, two in the St. George's, two in the Martin, two in the Windmill, one in the Heath, one in the Bertrand and Roberts, two in the Arthur, one in the Snider Aggregate, one in the Martini-Henry, and three in the Grand Aggregate, besides carrying off the Kolapore Cup.

Earl Granville has addressed a circular to Her Majesty's representatives abroad informing them that when British subjects in pursuit of their own pleasure or business are captured by brigands, no advance whatever for the purposes of ransom will, under any circumstances, be made from the British Exchequer. This decision has been arrived at in consequence of the two recent cases of Colonel Synge and Mr. Suter. In a despatch to Lord Dufferin Lord Granville requests him to make known to British subjects that henceforth if they reside in any of the provinces of the Turkish Empire where brigandage prevails they will do so at their own risk.

Mr. Neilson, one of the oldest members of the English Press, died on July 25 after a brief illness. Mr. Neilson's term of service in the Press Gallery extended over fifty years. For the greater part of this unprecedented term he has been on the staff of the *Times*. He wrote for that journal an account of the coronation of the Queen. Mr. Neilson's professional ability was conspicuous, whilst his gentle nature and courteous manner endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He enjoyed the personal friendship of Lord Beaconsfield, whose speeches he had specially reported through forty years.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that in military circles there have received with satisfaction the news that Sir Frederick Roberts has been selected to represent the British Army at the grand autumn manœuvres this year in Hanover and Schleswick-Holstein. The General's march from Kabul to Kandahar was a feat which was nowhere more warmly admired than in Germany, where there are excellent judges of these things; and it is felt that no higher compliment could be paid by England to the German Army than to send over successively two of her very best Generals to inspect and profit by its efficiency. Sir Frederick Roberts will be as warmly received at the Emperor's autumnal head-quarters this year as Sir Garnet Wolseley was last season.

A pamphlet containing the Constitution of the United Irishmen Society contains a declaration of policy adopted at the Convention in Philadelphia last June. Part of the declaration reads:—"If attacked at home England is very destructible. Her immense stores of all kinds for her fleets and armies, and her nearly incredible quantity of merchandise, are clustered in large compact inflammable cities. For their defence against a judicious invader none can be more helpless, and her army would vainly oppose the destroyer that fears no ammunition. Her cities invite destruction. The loss of them would so cripple England as to leave her unable to take care of herself, and much more unable to overpower any other country. To place her in this position neither drum nor colour, neither cannon nor sabre, neither camp nor ship, neither soldier nor sailor, is requisite. A few honest, earnest, obedient men, under the orders of one intelligent judicious commander, could in a few days annihilate a very great part of the aggressive and defensive resources of pirate England."

We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) understand that Lieutenant-General the Hon. A. Hardinge and his staff at Bombay experience great difficulty in carrying out the measures which are essential for the efficiency of the Army in that command. There is an immense work to be done. It would be offensive, perhaps, to old officers to introduce the image of the Augean stable, but the military Hercules has certainly to fight a many-headed Hydra, with civil heads, military heads, financial heads, native heads, Indian-Office heads, Imperial-Government heads, and no heads at all. Something must be done to secure a supply of eligible recruits. The old Maharatta plunderer was wont to employ all classes and conditions of the warlike section of the population for his purposes, and for a long time we could rely on Rajpoots and Mussulmans to fill our ranks; but now there is an enormous development of commercial and other callings in which those castes and those religious denominations heretofore devoted to arms find profitable employment, and, as at home, the Government is brought face to face with the necessity of larger outlay and more liberal temptations to induce the people to enter military service.

The *Globe* of July 29 states:—The new comet seems to be coming rapidly into view, as B. 1881 is receding from our gaze. A correspondent, writing to us from Newcastle, says:—"The comet described as having been seen in America and elsewhere was very well observed here on Wednesday evening. At eleven o'clock I saw it with great distinctness. It is very nearly in the position occupied by the June and July comet when it was first seen in England—viz., in Auriga. Its present position, at eleven o'clock, is about four degrees west of Beta Aurigæ, and a line drawn from Capella through Beta Aurigæ and continued westward for four degrees would cross the path of the comet. This new comet is of stellar aspect; it has a brilliant nucleus, a faint coma, and is without a visible tail." The new visitor has a tail, however, according to other observers.

Various rumours are in circulation with reference to the vacant Deanery of Westminster. The name of the Rev. Dr. Butler, of Harrow, is mentioned in some quarters, while in others it is believed that Canon Liddon or Dr. Vaughan will receive the appointment. On the other hand, it is thought that the Deanery may possibly be offered to the Bishop of Manchester should he desire to exchange that see for a less laborious office. It is said that in accepting his bishopric he expressed his intention of retiring from it after a term of years which is now reaching its close.

A telegram from Manchester to the *Evening Standard* of July 29 stated:—When rain stopped play yesterday in this interesting county match (Lancashire *vs.* Yorkshire) at the Old Trafford Ground, Yorkshire had completed a first innings of 96, and Lancashire had scored 28 without losing a wicket. The game was resumed to-day at ten minutes past twelve. The weather was dull and threatening, but there was a numerous company present. Barlow, not out, 15, and Mr. Hornby, not out, 13, went on batting to the bowling of Bates and Peate. Both batsmen played cricket steadily and increased the score. Mosley went on for Bates and Emmett for Peate. Runs came rapidly from Mosley's bowling, so at 58 H. Lockwood was put on. In Lockwood's first over Mr. Hornby scored ten by a four to leg and three twos. E. Lockwood replaced his brother at 75, and Mr. Hornby hit him twice to square-leg for four. Peate and Bates resumed at 93, and then a drive for four by Mr. Hornby passed the York's total amidst loud cheers. Directly afterwards Barlow was run out for a patient and well-played 26. Mr. A. G. Steel followed, and 100 was put up at 25 minutes past one. At 109 Mr. Hornby, in trying to drive, was caught at cover-point for a most brilliant innings of 69, including five fours, three threes, and eight twos. Robinson was caught at cover-point without scoring, and Briggs was clean bowled for a single. Mr. Lancashire joined Mr. Steel, and when the luncheon interval took place the score was 122 for four wickets.

The *Daily News* remarks that the long list of military retirements and promotions in the *Gazette* (the first part of which we give elsewhere this morning) is a sign of the new scheme of Army Organization which came into force on the first of the present month. Fifty-five generals, sixty-six lieutenant-generals, and thirty-four major-generals have been placed on the retired list at a blow. Some of them are superannuated by reason of their age, and some because of the length of time during which they have been in active service. There was very little or nothing for many of these officers to do, and it was quite time that they should be compelled to retire. The list of promotions which accompanies the other shows the practical good resulting from the change. Many soldiers in the prime of life, and anxious to serve their country to the best of their ability, have been forced to withdraw from active duty because of the stagnation which prevented them from moving up. Mr. Childers has earned the gratitude of captains verging on forty by increasing greatly their opportunities of timely rescue. The territorial descriptions of the regiments observable in these long catalogues of names will be a shock to the people who had become attached to the old numerical designations. Some regiments with a distinguished career to look back upon are not unnaturally jealous of any alteration in their ancient names. But no doubt the spirit of the past still lives in them; and should they be unhappily called upon to fight another day, they will make the new titles as famous as the old. The Secretary of State for War, as he has more than once explained to the House of Commons, found it absolutely necessary to take immediate steps to accelerate promotion in the Army. How efficacious have been the means adopted, a glance at the list of new lieutenant-colonels and majors will be sufficient to show.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* reviews the correspondence and other documents relating to the summary supersession of Captain Rising in his command of the Eclipse, by Admiralty order, dated December 28, 1880, conveyed to him by telegram from Rear-Admiral William Gore Jones; and remarks:—"These documents have been printed by Captain C. C. Rising, who claims that 'the order was made upon a series of unfounded charges contained in Rear-Admiral W. G. Jones's letter to the Admiralty of November 8, 1880, which were not communicated to Captain Rising (although, in reply to a telegram from the Admiralty asking if Captain Rising had had any opportunity of explaining, &c., Rear-Admiral Jones telegraphed that he had) till March 25, after he had arrived in England, 'pursuant to above telegraphic orders, and reported himself to the Admiralty.' Captain Rising's demand for a court-martial has been refused by the Admiralty, and 'any further inquiry' into his conduct will not be authorised. Captain Rising therefore publishes the correspondence, &c., and accuses Rear-Admiral William Gore Jones of animus, and of falsehoods deliberately planned to injure both his private and his professional reputation. Having carefully read all the documents, we confess that we feel more than astonished at the conduct of the Admiralty. We desire to impress upon the Admiralty that the only conclusion it is possible to arrive at, after a careful perusal of the documents published by Captain Rising, is that there exists a most serious necessity of their taking immediate steps, in the interest of the service, to sift this matter to the bottom. It is quite clear that one of the two officers concerned is not fit to hold Her Majesty's commission. Whether he be the senior or the junior matters little. The case should be fairly tried, and justice done to the injured, for Captain Rising lies under the stigma of grossly insubordinate conduct, while Rear-Admiral Jones is branded as a man whose statements are asserted to be 'generally untrue.'"

SUGGESTED MEMORIAL OF THE LATE REV. Dr. MACPHERSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The suggestion made in the *Times of India* this morning as to a substantial memorial of the late Dr. Macpherson will, I feel sure, be cordially agreed to by a great many.

As one of Dr. Macpherson's most intimate friends, I know that the library at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms was one of the things he was very anxious to see carried out. I had conversation with him about it more than once; and he mentioned it to others. And I am convinced that Bursaries at the University for those who have passed through the Scottish Orphanage and the Scottish Education Society's Schools, or scholarships in those schools, are amongst the things that he would have wished to promote.

In order, therefore, to give practical effect, which should be done without delay, to these proposals, I think that the following might form themselves into a committee for carrying out what has been suggested, namely:—

The Editor or other representative of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Editor, or other representative of the *Times of India*.

The Editor of the *Bombay Guardian*.

The Hon'ble James Graham, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Rev. T. H. Greig, Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

The Rev. H. C. Squires, Minister of the Girgaum Mission Church, Church Missionary Society, Bombay.

The Rev. R. Jeffrey, Minister of the Free Church, Bombay.

Mr. P. Chrystal and Mr. Geo. Manson, members of the congregation Saint Andrew's Church, Bombay.

Mr. J. N. Hawkins, Honorary Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Bombay.

If these gentlemen would signify their willingness to receive subscriptions and apply them in these ways, and in placing a monument at the cemetry or elsewhere, and if the National Bank of India would allow an account to be opened in the books, I think that the response would be general and hearty. There will, I do not doubt, be both large and small contributions, as in such a case there should be. If many give as they are able the memorial fund will take the comprehensive form that the general unanimity respecting it would indicate as being very desirable. As a beginning I will gladly send a cheque to such a committee as I have suggested, to be applied with other contributions to these purposes; and I can say that no money will be given with a deeper sense of sorrow and loss at the removal of one long associated as a dearly loved personal friend with—Yours faithfully,

Bombay, August 15. HENRY CONDER.

DE MORTUIS: A LEGEND OF THE DEFUNCT AMPHIBIANS OF TARWADY.

A month ago or so,
As every one must know,
Twenty thousand frogs or more
Could be seen disporting o'er
The surface of the water of the Malabar *talao*.
Taking sportive leaps of pleasure
Without either stint or measure,
Never thinking of the morrow
Or its surely coming sorrow—
Pent up within the walls of, &c.
To-morrow came, but not
Of dinner came a jot
Froggie's wants to satisfy;
For neither moth nor fly
Could be found near the water of, &c.
"No flies about, became the cry,
No flies about—we all shall die;"
And with many a painful croak
They vowed it was no joke
To be pent within the walls of, &c.
So they struggled on, and drank
Of the water till they sank
To the bottom of the tank,
Where they lay—and, to be frank,
Lay a-rotting at the bottom of, &c.
Not a single one to-day
Can be seen to leap or play,
For they've all gone the way
Of the dog that's had his day,
And are rotting—simply rotting
at the bottom of, &c.

MORAL.

Now the moral of all this is
That, whether frog or *pisces*,
You may somehow come to grief
And lie dead—to be brief—
Cum multis aliis, at the bottom of such tanks
as the Malabar *talao*.
So it is alas! too plain, *à propos* the death of Rana,
Tarwadis have been drinking without thinking,
Or e'en an eye blinking,
Cold infusion of dead Rana of, &c.
Not more shocking, but more sad—
A bit of some poor Parsee lad
May have dropped into the *pani*
To mingle with the Rana,
And form the cold infusion of, &c.

L'ENVOYE.

O Rana temporaria!
To die in such an area
Ought to poison—but '*it don't*'—
All the people who are wont
To drink the dirty water of, &c.
So perhaps after all
There's nothing to appal
In the drinking without thinking,
Or winking, or blinking—
The cold Infusum Ranæ of the Malabar *talao*.

August. 14. DITHYRAMBUS.

A CURIOUS COMPLAINT.

The following communication came to us on a post-card:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some four or five days ago I was passing by a house in the Convent-street in Poona Camp, occupied by a respectable European gentleman. There were ladies and gentlemen playing inside the house compound. On catching my sight all of the inmates began to throw stones at me. I in vain attempted to run off from the spot. Immediately a stalwart man, with a cheroot in his mouth, came forward bravely and threw a large stone, aiming at my nostrils, which were virtually slightly fractured. I sought the assistance of the police, but to no purpose whatever. Will the Cantonment Magistrate or other Camp authorities look to this vigilantly?

A NATIVE.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

A CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When a man arrives at the age of forty he ceases to be surprised at anything. If he be but candid enough to own it, he has done too many foolish things himself to be surprised at any folly on the part of others. A man at forty is very apt to take the view of life set forth by Horace Smith in these lines:—

I fear not, Fate, thy pendant shears;
There are who wish for length of years,
To them, not me, allot 'em.
Life's cup is nectar at the brink,
Midway a palatable drink,
And wormwood at the bottom.

However, my reason for writing to the *Gazette* is not to quote lines which most people know by heart, but to ask you to give increased publicity to a gem of an advertisement which I have cut out of the *Athenæum*. It is one of the quaintest I have come across. Here it is:

A gentleman desires occupation anywhere with modern and noble thinking men, who aim at promotion of human progress as much as at money. Aged forty. Slightly nervous (hyperæsthesia vasomotorii). Has been physician. Has given up. Cannot work hard. Cannot bear heavy sky. Understands languages, but not music, no calligraphy, no drawing.—Address Ego Optum.

Here in brief is the history of a man with whom I must own, I have something in common. Though I am bound to confess I infinitely prefer rupees to "human progress," yet, like the physician who has "given up," I can't bear work, and think rainy weather a confounded nuisance. Whether, however, these peculiarities will advance my prospects in the world I am more than doubtful. Like the physician, I understand no music, though I can sing the classical and popular ballad "The night before Larry was stretched;" and the next time I meet my friend Dr. Pills I will ask him if I have any disease with a good Latin name that may help me to a snug berth anywhere. Dr. Johnson says that a man is either a physician or a fool at forty: it did not apparently strike the great moralist that a man might very easily be both.—I am, &c.,

The Jungles, August 15. SMITH.

THE S. S. CALDER ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the recent Marine Court of Enquiry in connection with the s. s. Calder putting back from sea the court framed an accusation against me, worded as follows:—"You are charged with incompetency as a navigator in not knowing, on your return to Bombay, and had obtained sounding in 17 fathoms with the course and distance you had reason to *believe you had come*, that you were to the northward of Bombay." Referring to Imray's chart of 1880 (Cape Comorin to Bombay), there will be found at 29 miles north of the Prongs and 23 from land 17 fathoms, and at 20 miles seaward and 15 miles south of Kennery Island also 17 fathoms, and a line drawn between these points passes through 17, 18, 19 fathoms; and as the course I steered when I put back should have brought me 10 miles south of Kennery, I had no reason, from my sounding, to believe myself north of the port. It must be recollected that after I turned a tremendous following sea prevented my stopping to sound, and the subsequent soundings were obtained without stopping; and the only chart I had left to work with was a track chart of the Arabian Sea, scale 43 miles to one inch.

As regards turning back on Sunday morning, I must state that though there was a heavy sea, all was going well in the ship, and she was fully under command. The barometer was rising, and none but one afraid of sea spray would have for a moment entertained the thought. I used every precaution available under these circumstances for the safety of the ship that I could command.

For the last four years I have been constantly plying between Bombay and the Persian Gulf, and have never before experienced a northerly current.

As to the charge of not putting about earlier, and the charges other than the first mentioned in my letter, I think it only necessary to point out that they were afterthoughts, and only put in to make the case against me appear as serious as possible.

The enquiry lasted five days, and from the 30th July to the 10th August the court took time to consider what charge (if any) should be framed; and the result of that deliberation was one charge only. That I did meet this charge fully was, I think, the opinion of all who heard the statement made in my behalf in court, and that the court also thought so was pretty clearly evidenced by the remark the court made on inspecting the chart handed in by me, which was the only one I had left to work with (my other having been blown overboard), "This remark was that a line of soundings could not be accurately laid down on a chart of so small a scale.

Another important point raised by me was in answer to that part of the charge having reference to my knowledge of the distance run. I proved clearly that my patent log was disabled shortly after putting about, and that owing to all hands being employed in baling, and the crowded state of the quarter deck, where all the passengers had been placed for safety, the hand log could not be hove. Under these circumstances my "knowledge of the distance run" disappears, and without this knowledge my soundings could not give me any accurate information, such as to lay me open to the charge preferred.

The fact of my having brought my ship back to port under most trying circumstances should, in addition to the above points, have been a sufficient answer to the charge of incompetency, and would, I think, have satisfied any practical court.

The court which tried me had not a single practical nautical element in its composition. Of the gentlemen one was a magistrate, the other a superintending engineer of a rival company to that of the owners, and the third a gentleman who for the past 18 years has abandoned the naval profession, and devoted himself to the more secure and comfortable pursuit of a Bombay merchant. I write this as I am desirous of obtaining the opinion of practical nautical men on the subject of the charge brought against me, and as to whether a court constituted such as mine was, is the kind of court that should be quietly acquiesced in by nautical men in an important place such as Bombay, or whether the subject should not be brought to the notice of Government.—Yours, &c.,

R. C. DIXON,
Master, s. s. Calder.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT THE HON'BLE R. B. HAMILTON.

We are sorry to announce the death of Lieutenant the Hon'ble Robert Baillie Hamilton (aged 22 years and 11 months), 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, which melancholy event took place at 2 a. m. on Saturday morning, the 13th, after a short illness. Lieutenant Hamilton had been suffering from diphtheria, which unfortunately proved fatal. He was born on the 28th of August, 1858; was the second son of the Earl of Haddington (Scotch Peerage); entered the Army as a Sub-Lieutenant in May, 1878; was promoted Lieutenant in August, 1880, and appointed Acting Adjutant to the battalion in July, 1881. He was an officer who had great zeal far the service, was of an inventive mind, and would have, had he lived, eventually become a most useful and popular man in the Army. At the commencement of the Zulu Campaign he was one of the first to volunteer his services, and was greatly disappointed at not being one of the favoured ones. At Aldershot he invented some new shelter-trench implements, and at Poona latterly he wrote a pamphlet entitled—"The use of Bead Sights for the Martini-Henry Rifle." Lieutenant Hamilton always had the good and welfare of the soldier at heart, and his loss will be deeply deplored by both officers and men, and by his numerous acquaintances. The funeral took place yesterday morning at 9-30 A. M. The interment took place at Khotepoore Cemetery. The procession moved from the bungalow at 10 a. m., the remains of the deceased being placed to the grave by the bands of the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, and the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. Lieutenant Clarke-land, Rycroft, Hon'ble Hanbury, Corrain, Parker, Lamb, and Drummond were pall-bearers. His Excellency the Governor, Sir James Fergusson, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant General A. E. Hardinge, Major General Sir J. Ross, Surgeon-General Fogo, Colonels Seymour, Twynam, Davis, Macnaughten, Forbes, Qr. Master General Stopford, Surgeon Majors Smith, Maury, and Martin, Captain Eccles, Bagot, Forbes, Mitchell, Norcott, and Noel were the chief mourners. Then came the following:—Qr. Master Generals, Adjutant Generals, and Commissariat Officers, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Officers of Royal Artillery, Engineers, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Light Cavalry, 11th and 16th Native Infantry. Major Dugdale, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, was in charge of the parade, and Lieutenant C. Hunter the firing party. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Clarke of Ghorpooree, at the conclusion of which, prior to the lowering of the coffin into the vault, Sir James Fergusson placed a splendid wreath of immortelles upon it.—*Deccan Herald.*

RAJPUTANA SKY-RACES.

These races, open to Rajputana, Central India, and Gujerat, will be held at Nasirabad at the end of October. The exact date and the prospectus will be published shortly.

A. C. T. BOILEAU, Lieut., R. A.
Hon. Secy., Rajputana Sky-Races.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur, Captain E. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mrs. Laura Pierson, Major Dyson Laurie, Miss Laurie, Mrs. Davies, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Hutcheson and 3 children, Mrs. C. H. T. Marshall, Mr. T. McKelvey, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. G. Rothney and child, Surgeon Major Rohilly, Mr. W. Watson, Capt. W. M. Fitz Herbert, Mr. B. Bentley, Dr. T. Robinson, Mr. G. F. Ewans, Mr. H. Whiteway, Mr. G. F. Birch, Mr. Geo. Gibb, Capt. James Bayley, Capt. Edmund Buckle, Mr. John Foote, Mr. E. J. Barker, Major G. Proudfoot, and Mr. W. Wragg.

For Brindisi.—Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. W. H. Gordon, Col T. E. Gordon, Major I. Dyson Laurie, Major J. E. Bedford, R. E., Mr. J. S. Porter, C. S., General A. Carnegy, Major I. H. Barnard, Mr. T. R. Browne, Major R. Fowler Butler, Mr. J. A. Taylor, Mr. A. E. Pole, Major F. E. Wiggins, Mr. J. M'mro, Mr. A. Harvey, Major Sartorius, Capt. J. W. Mellon, John, 20th P. L., Mr. E. Turner, C.S., Dr. O'Reilly, Lt.-Col., J. W. H. Johnstone, Dr. G. Bevan, Mr. Thos. Summers, Col. A. T. Baldwin, Mr. A. C. Sweeting, and Mr. H. Bell.

For Venice—Mr. Gubbay and son, Mr. W. J. Fordney, and Mr. R. Smith.

For Malta—Mrs. Brown.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, Captain A. C. Login, sailing on 23rd August:—

For Southampton—Dr. J. B. S. Brown.
For Brindisi—Major P. M. Stockly and Mr. T. P. Beachcroft.
For Suez—Dr. D. A. Martin.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p. m.
Performance, Grant-road Theatre, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 13th instant:—Menzaleh (s), from Cardiff. On the 14th:—Marina (s), Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Teheran (s), Venice.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Oriental (s), P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Marina and Teheran entered the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—The current tariff rate for foreign money orders is 1s. 7½d. per rupee.

A Vagrant.—Charles Wilson, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Fair.—The annual Mankeshwar Temple fair will be held this day in the vicinity of the temple at the Old Gun-powder works, Mazagon, and will continue for two successive days.

Bunder Accident.—Abdool Raymon Sulliman, a Custom House boatman, while on duty last night accidentally slipped and fell from the Apollo Bunder into the basin, sustaining a fracture of the left leg.

Housebreaking and Theft.—Hajee Oosman Hajee Noor Mahomed reported to the police that his wood depôt, situated on the Duncan-road, was broken into on Saturday night last, and a box therein broken open and Rs. 11-14 in cash stolen.

A Dishonest Servant.—Koondlick Bappoo, a domestic servant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing two copper utensils, valued at Rs. 4, the property of Mr. James Fox, his master. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Causing Mischief.—Two European soldiers named J. Curley and W. Crabtree were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of causing mischief by destroying property belonging to Hassabee, woman, and two others residing in the native town. They were each fined Rs. 15.

Holkar and Sindia Neemuch State Railways.—From the comparative statement showing the weight and earnings of the principal commodities carried during the month of April, 1881, we see a net increase of 9,001 tons in weight, and Rs. 70,729 in money.

The Lisbon House of Deputies.—Dr. J. N. Fonseca, the author of the history of Goa, intends to stand for the Bardez Circle (Goa) as one of the candidates for the House of Deputies in Lisbon in the general election that is to take place in course of September next.

A Female Thief.—Gai, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on four separate charges of theft of property, consisting of brass utensils and articles of wearing apparel, belonging to four different persons. She was sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft of Jewellery.—James O'Henlon, a mechanic, was yesterday convicted upon his own admission by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing on the 7th instant a silver watch and chain and a gold ring, of the collective value of Rs. 80, belonging to a Mr. Mc'Loughlin. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accident at the Prince's Dock.—Mocoonda Gaina and Hurjoon Goinda, ship labourers employed on board the s.s. Clan Macduff, while discharging cargo were accidentally knocked down into the hold of the ship, the former sustaining serious injury to his head, and the latter contusions on the body.

Suicide.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Khull Wady, Girgaum, on view of the body of Pandoo Gunnoo. Deceased was a barber, aged sixty years, and had been ill for the past year, and was latterly very much depressed in spirits. The following verdict was recorded: "That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well."

Fatal Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Marian Peter, a stevedore's labourer, who died from injuries which he sustained on Friday last while at work on board the steamship China. The following verdict was recorded: "That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of a piece of wood accidentally falling upon his head."

Bank of Bengal.—We hear that Mr. Bhawoo Chrishnarao is the successful candidate for the Kazancheeship of the Bombay Agency of the Bank of Bengal. He is the first Purvoo on whom the bank has conferred this highly responsible post, hitherto filled by the firm of Rao Bhahadur Bunsilall Abeerchund. The appointment has been received with favour by the Marwari shroffs of Bombay, who are the principal constituents of the bank.

The Grant-road Theatre.—A performance will be given at this theatre this evening by the Thu-Zet family, who are already favourably known to our public as exceedingly clever acrobats. It is unfortunately true that these artistes have not prospered financially during their visit to Bombay, and as their advertisement, which appears elsewhere, holds out promise of good entertainment, we trust they will be able to secure a liberal share of the public patronage on this occasion.

Thanksgiving Ceremony at the Panday Dhurmsalla.—On Sunday last a *jusson*, or grand thanksgiving ceremony, was performed at the Panday Dhurmsalla, situated at Churney-road, at the expense of the inmates thereof, in connection with the result of the High Court suit brought by Kharsetjee Rustomjee Cama and others to upset, among other properties, the charity settlement of the Dhurmsalla, which was founded by the late Merwanjee Framjee Panday for the accommodation of Parsee visitors to Bombay from the mofussil. Among those present were Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Dorabjee Framjee Panday, and Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, the last three gentlemen being the trustees of the institution. At the termination of the religious part of the ceremony, an address was presented to the trustees, expressing satisfaction at the result of the High Court suit, and congratulating the trustees on the triumph which they had secured, in the interest of the Parsee community, over their opponents. A sum of Rs. 100 was subscribed by the

the 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :—1st Charge.—Having, at Allahabad, on or about the 11th July disobeyed in such a manner, as to show a wilful defiance of authority, the lawful command to bring his bed out of the prisoner's room, given to him personally by Lance Sergeant James Robinson, of the same battalion, by not bringing out his bed. Having, offered violence to his superior officer, in the execution of his office, Lance Sergeant James Robinson, of the same battalion, by throwing a knife and then a fork at him. Having, used threatening language to his superior officer, Lance Sergeant James Robinson, of the same battalion,, in substance and to the effect following ; that is to say—" I will wait on you when I am going to the rear," and having used insubordinate language to his superior officer, Surgeon George Sherman Bigg, of the Army Medical Department, in substance and to the effect following ; that is to say—" You are a * * * * officer." The court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges ; and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five (5) years ; and in addtion to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's Service.

At a General Court Martial, at Lucknow, on the 23rd July was arraigned on a charge of having, at Lucknow, on or about the 15th day of July struck in the face with his clenched fist, his superior officer, in the execution of his office, Provisional Lance Sergeant Charles Wild, of the same battalion. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

BENGAL.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—The China papers state that "in the Hongkong Opium market a fair business has been passing during the fortnight, both in New Patna and Benares, but towards the close the inquiry slackened somewhat, and the rate for Benares has slightly receded. Malwa has been in moderate request, and, as it is in short supply and the steamer *Pekin* has brought down, it is anticipated the rate will rise. Persian is in languid demand. At Shanghai, Malwa has been in limited inquiry. Bengal drug, owing to absence of business, declined early in the interval, but subsequently on receipt of the news of the increase in *lekin* duty, prices for both Patna and Benares advanced considerably."

A DIABOLICAL MURDER.—The married daughter of one Kadernath Bose, a girl, about thirteen years of age, living with her husband in a place called Boroo, a village near Diamond Harbour, was found one morning very early, about five or six days ago, fully murdered under very suspicious circumstances. On the morning in question, the husband of the deceased got up and went out, as usual, leaving the room door ajar, and on his return to his great astonishment, observed a stream of blood flowing from the direction of the bed, and lifting up the curtain, to his dismay found his young wife weltering in a pool of blood. By the side of the bed was a sword besmeared with blood. One fatal stroke had been dealt on the neck of the victim, which was attached by only six inches of skin at the back. The Police of Joynagore were forthwith communicated with, and held an enquiry, and thence the case was transferred to Barrieporo, and finally the matter was sent up to the Alipore Court, when a fresh investigation was made, and a *post mortem* examination was held over the body of the deceased. The Police have not succeeded yet in getting the slightest clue as to the perpetrator of the deed.—*Englishman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

VOLUNTEER SHOOTING.—A shooting match of sixteen aside recently took place between the Ajmere companies of the Agra Volunteers and the non-commissioned officers of the 2-17th Foot stationed at Ajmere. The regulars scored 331 to 490,of the Volunteers. The highest individual soore was 45 made by Private Carter of the Volunteers. The ranges were 300 and 500 yards—7 shots at each range, no sighting shots allowed.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER FROM JAIL.—It appears that the condemned prisoner who escaped from Amritsar Jail was a man of means, and that he bribed the officials to the tune of Rs. 12,000. The condemned cells were under the charge of four warders and a duffadar, and it is believed that the escape was effected by the connivance of all four. The warders have been arrested, and the duffadar has been dismissed, there being a difficulty about legal evidence. The prisoner had been confined under sentence of death for seven months.—*Indian Mirror.*

CHOLERA AT LAHORE.—Cholera is still on the increase. According to the official report there were no fewer than 27 cases on the 8th instant, 14 in the city and 13 in Baghbanpura, a village near the Shalamar Gardens. Of these 15 proved fatal ; 10 in the city and 5 in Baghbanpura. On the 9th there were 29 cases ; 27 in Lahore, including a European in the fort, and 2 in the village of Baghbanpura. Out of these 16 proved fatal *viz.*,13 in the city and 3 in Baghbanpura. Cholera is also very prevalent at Kasur and other neighbouring villages of Lahore. Cases of malarious fever are also on the increase in Lahore and suburbs, but happily the majority of cases recover. We lately stated that the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore had distributed bottles of chlorodyne among the members of the Lahore Municipal committee to be supplied to natives suffering from cholera. It would be a great boon if the medicine could be supplied to the natives through Hakims and Baids, as the members of the Municipality are not easily accessible to the lower classes among whom cholera especially prevails. The natives are getting alarmed, and think that one or two temboorary hospitals should be opened in the city for the treatment of cholera and fever patients.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH JULY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, Commander A. C. Loggin arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with the English mails of the 29th July. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain J. Hotham. Captain Giblings. Mr. and Mrs. Parkington and two children.

FROM VENICE.

Captain Grant. Lieutenant Yates. H. E. Mookurtum Doulah. and Shaik Ahmed Hoosscin. Dr. Mahomed Ismael. Mahomed Peemah and two men servants.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. D. Carduff. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton. Capt. Von Boveedhondt. Mr. A. Morton. Professor Ribble. Brig.-Surgn. Moore.

From Aden.—Conductor Dean, wife and two children.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 23RD TO 29TH JULY INCLUSIVE)

THE prizes won by the various competitors at Wimbledon during the past fortnight were distributed on Saturday by the Princess of Wales.

The Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred by the Queen on the King of the Sandwhich Islands.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers except Lord Granville and Northbrook were present.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Waveney introduced a Bill to provide for sanitary supervision and improved accommodation for cottiers and cottier tenants in Scotland and Ireland. The sitting was very brief. On Tuesday Lord Norton's Bill for placing Industrial Schools under the Education Department was read a second time, on the understanding that it would not be proceeded with further this Session. Last night, after some adverse criticism, Lord Waveney withdrew his Cottiers Bill.

In the House of Commons on Friday the new clauses proposed to be inserted in the Irish Land Bill were considered, but all were negatived, and the Bill was ordered to be reported on Tuesday. On Monday, Sir W. Harcourt, replying to Lord Sandon, said it was true that infernal machines had been found on board steamers from the United States, which had been shipped under false descriptions. Inquiries were being made in the United States and in this country to discover, if possible, the senders and the consignees. Sir M. Hicks-Beach then moved a resolution censuring the policy of the Government with regard to the Transvaal, which was seconded by Baronde Worms. An amendment approving the conduct of the Government was moved by Mr. Rathbone and was seconded by Mr. H. Fowler. Upon a division the resolution was negatived by 314 to 205, and Mr. Rathbone's amendment was carried. On Tuesday the Report of the Irish Land Bill was considered and occupied the whole of the sittings. An amendment moved by Lord E. Fitzmaurice to exclude tenants paying more than £100 per annum from the operation of the 6th Clause was discussed at some length, and was defeated only by a majority of 30. The discussion of proposed amendments to the Land Bill occupied the whole of Wednesday's sitting. Last night, after the usual series of questions, the Irish Land Bill was again considered, and the Report was agreed to. The House then went into Committee of Supply.

The funeral of the late Dean Stanley was solemnized on Monday in Westminster Abbey in the presence of a numerous congregation, including the Prince of Wales and distinguished representatives of the Church and Nonconformist bodies, the Services, and politics.

The annual meeting of the Cobden Club was held on Friday, under the presidency of Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., who, with Mr. Baxter, M.P., declared his continued faith in the principles of free trade, and his sanguine expectation that those principles would gradually find acceptance among foreign nations.

The Lord Mayor on Saturday gave a banquet at the Mansion-house to a large number of commanding officers of Volunteer Corps, a large number of provincial mayors, with their wives, were entertained by the Lord Mayor on Wednesday.

In Tuesday's Gazette was published a very lengthy list of changes in the Army, consequent on the new organization system.

The Reserve Squadron, under the command of the Duke of Ddinburgh, arrived off Leith on Monday, and were welcomed by the Provost and Corporation who obtained the Duke's promise to name the new dock just completed at Leith "the Edinburgh Dock." The Dock was formally opened on the following day.

Lord J. W. Percy, formerly M. P. for Launceston, died on Monday, aged 70.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry (Rev. Dr. M'Carthy) died at Killarney on Saturday.

In the action for penalties against Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., on Friday, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bradlaugh has obtained a summons at Bhowstreet Police-court against Mr. Newdegate, M.P., for "maintenance" in giving an indemnity for costs to the prosecutor of Mr. Bradlaugh for penalties.

Mr. Thomas Slator, chairman of the Boston Conservative Association, was found guilty on Saturday at Lincoln Assizes of having committed perjury before the Election Commissioners. Sentence was deferred, and the defendant was released on bail.

Mr. George Fydell Rowley, the Conservative candidate at the late Boston election, has been tried on an indictment for bribery, but the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict.

Mr. J. F. May, a solicitor at Macclesfield, and agent for the Conservative candidates at the last election, has been found guilty of bribery. The sentence was deferred.

Several cricket matches were concluded on Friday. Surrey won against Notts by an innings and 22 runs ; Marylebone Club defeated Hants by seven wickets ; Lancashire defeated Gloucestershire by an innings and 35 runs ; and Yorkshire beat Kent by 245 runs. This week Kent has been defeated by Surrey by 203 runs, Gloucestershire beat Yorkshire by five wickets, and Notts was successful against Sussex by 36 runs.

A sudden and violent gale burst over the Shetland Islands on Wednesday night and the following morning. The fishing boats at sea suffered severely, and it is known that 11 vessels with their crews, numbering between 60 and 70 men, have been lost.

At the meeting of the National Land League in Dublin on Tuesday the receipt of £2,434 during the past week was acknowledged. Of this amount £2,230 had come from America.

OBITUARY.—Capt. R. C. Nicholetts, Ben. S. C. ; Lieut.-Col. N. H. Thornbury, Bo. Ret. ; Lord Henry Fitzroy Somerset ; Lord Josceline W. Percy ; Gen. Sir E. W. F. Walker, K. C. B. ; W. T. Blair, late Mad. C.S. ; Major J.H. Lloyd, Roy. (late Bo.) Art. ; the Hon. J. Tobin, late Member of Council, Newfoundland ; the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha ; Lady Airey ; Lady Swinburne.

In the French Senate on Monday the Duc de Broglie adversely criticized the policy of the Government with regard to Tunis. M. Saint Hilaire denied that France had made war on the Bey, and declared that the right of all States would be fully respected. In the French Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday M. Clemenceau, having elicited from the Ministry a statement of their intention to hold the new elections about August 21, moved a resolution condemning the Government for attempting to surprise the country, and the motion was only defeated by a majority of 15.

A French squadron appeared off Gabes, on the Tunis coast, on Sunday, and landed troops, who after a brief engagement, occupied the town. The town of Gerba has also been occupied by the French. Later telegrams state that bodies of insurgent Arabs have collected in the vicinity of Tunis, where great alarm exists.

Arrests of suspected conspirators continue to be made at St. Petersburg and at Gatchina, where the Emperor has been residing. The Emperor left for Moscow yesterday. The Grand Duke Constantine has resigned most of his official appointments.

The increasing number of emigrants from Germany to the United States is attracting the serious attention of the Berlin Government, and efforts are being made to divert the stream of emigration to Roumania.

MM. Zankoff and Slavikoff, two of the principal leaders of the Liberal party in Bulgaria, were arrested in Plevna last week.

The United States officials are making investigations in order to discover the shippers of the infernal machines arrived at Liverpool.

OUTWARD PASSAGES ENGAGED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.,

July 27, via Southampton, per Rosetta ; Aug. 8, via Brindisi.

For Bombay—From Southampton : Mrs Husband, Mr E L Barton. From Brindisi : Major Swinhoe, Major W C Anderson, Col H Harpur, Lieut-Col R A Wauchope, Mr W F Jackson, Mr H R Pansey, Miss Pansey, Col O V Tupper, Mr R Pratt.

For Calcutta.—From Southampton : Dr Atkins, Mr E Good, Mr R T Sevestre, Mr J Williams, Mr R Goddard, Rev Mr and Mrs Taylor.

Aug 3, via Southampton, per Khedive ; Aug 15, via Brindisi.

For Bombay—From Southampton : Mrs Husband, Mr E L Barton. From Brindisi : Major Swinhoe, Major W C Anderson, Col H Harpur, Lieut-Col R A Wauchope, Mr W F Jackson, Mr H R Pansey, Miss Pansey, Col O V Tupper, Mr R Pratt.

For Calcutta.—From Southampton : Dr Atkins, Mr E Good, Mr R T Sevestre, Mr J Williams, Mr R Goddard, Rev Mr and Mrs Taylor.

Aug. 10, via Southampton, per Khiva ; Aug 22, via Brindisi.

For Bombay—From Venice : Mr and Mrs J Dare. From Brindisi : Mr T Sweeting, Lieut J E Nixon, Lieut Blunt, Major Blood.

Aug 17, via Southampton ; Aug 29, via Brindisi.

For Bombay—From Southampton : Mr and Mrs J Kay. From Venice : Mr N James. From Brindisi : Lieut W A Clair.

For Madras—From Southampton : Mr T Clarke and family. From Brindisi : Surg-Major and Mrs Kees, two Misses Kees.

For Calcutta—From Southampton : Dr Hardwick, Mr and Mrs McDowell.

Aug 24, via Southampton ; Sept 5, via Brindisi.

For Bombay—From Southampton : Mr Joaes and family, Mr and Mrs Ball. From Venice : Mr A Collier, Lieut C E Hill, Capt. Baira.

Aug 31, via Southampton ; Sept 12, via Brindisi.

For Bombay. From Southampton : Mr and Mrs Noble and infant. From Venice : Mr and Mrs McLeod, Mrs Campbell. From Brindisi : Mr. Macpherson, Mr Wood, Miss Belbey, Mrs O B C St John, Capt C W Muir.

For Madras—From Venice : Rev G and Mrs. Patterson.

For Calcutta—From Southampton : Mr and Mrs. Hatter.

Sept 7, via Southampton ; Sept 19, via Brindisi.

For Bombay—From Southampton : A native Prince, a native gentleman, Mr Walker, Major-Genl. Schneider, Mr and Mrs Neivis. From Brindisi : Mr A Hills, Mr Blair, Mrs Blair, Mr J D Maclean, Col Bates.

Sept 14, via Southampton ; Sept 26, via Brindisi.

For Bombay—From Venice : Mr R F Saunders. From Brindisi : Mr. J. Henderson.

For Colombo—From Southampton : Mr B Baring, Mr Christian.

Sept 21, via Southampton ; Oct 3, via Brindisi.

For Bombay—From Southampton : Mr Hamilton and two infants, a lady and gentleman, Mr Turner, Mr and Mrs J Macdougal, Mr Smith. From Venice : Major W R Bunbury, Mr Bunbury.

Sept 28, via Southampton ; Oct 10, via Brindisi.

For Bombay—From Southampton : Major and Mrs Brown. From Venice : Mr C M Smith, Mr and Mrs Smidt, Mrs Koop. From Brindisi : Mr and Mrs Vormon, Mr G E Thomas, Mrs Thomas, Mr H H Macleod, Lieut-Col A FitzHugh, C B, Mrs FitzHugh, Mr S Noran, Mrs D Straight, Mr and Mrs P Bird, Mr A Mills, Mr F Rynes.

For Madras—From Southampton : Mrs Banco. From Venice : Mrs. Beames, Mrs Frankerd.

For Calcutta—From Southampton : Miss Metcalf, Mr T Baker, Mr and Mrs C Hoare, Mr and Mrs Humford and child, Mrs Murray. From Venice : Mr and Mrs H Bell Mrs and Miss Ferris.

Per Trentham Hall, s s (Hall Line), to sail from Liverpool July 27.

For Bombay—Capt J T Wright, Mr W Flewker, Capt F T M Beaver, R N.

Per Kangra, s s (B I S N Co), to sail from London Aug 4.

For Quillimane—Rev Mr and Mrs D C Scott, Dr and Mrs J H Deane.

Per Manora, s s (B I S N Co), to sail from London Aug 8.

For Malta—Mr Palmer.

For Colombo—Mr E Freeman, Mrs E Lindguist and two children, Mr H Drew, Mr E McKenna, Mr Dean, Mr F Luker.

For Madras—Mr J W S Mackenzie, Mrs J W S Mackenzie, Mr S Aldworth, Rev Mr and Mrs Ochteriong, Mr Robert Smith, Mr and Mrs Lambart, Dr D C McAllum.

For Bombay—Mr and Mrs D Jameson.

For Calcutta—Mrs Larmour four children, infant, and nurse, Mrs Cattell and infant, Mrs Elworthy, two children, infant, and ayah, Mr T Hanson, Mr F P Tumber and brother, Mr D Steele, Mr W D Henry.

Per Booldana, s s (B I S N Co), to sail from London Aug 22.

For Calcutta—Mrs, Mis, and Master Ainslie, Rev Mr and Mrs Wake and infant, Mr. J. Cooper.

Per Patna, s s (B I S N Co.), to sail from London Sept. 1.

For Bombay—Mr E Hodges.

For Camorta, s s (B I S N Co), to sail from London Sept 5.

For Cochin—Mrs Morgan and three daughters.

For Calcutta—Mrs and two Misses Catto, Mr J Stuart.

For Colombo—Mr C F Munro, Mr and Mrs J H Robinson and infant, Mrs Pate.

Per Navarino, s s (B I S N Co), to sail from London Sept 19.

For Madras—Miss Nugent.

For Calcutta—Mr, Mrs and two Misses Jennings, Mr Hunton.

For Colombo—Mrs C Bell and three children.

For Mangalore—Mr R C Sanderson.

Per Quetta, s s (B I S N Co), to sail from London Oct 3.

For Colombo—Miss Saunders, Rev A J A Gollmer.

For Madras—Mrs H R P Carter, two Misses Carter, Rev J Verso. Miss Stanes, Mr W H Stanes, Mr J Stanes, Mr and Mrs T G Fullerton.

For Calcutta—Mrs C Collingwood, Mrs Kay, Rev J W Hall.

Per Eldorado, s s (B I S N Co), to sail from London Oct 17.

For Colombo—Rev Mr and Mrs E T Higgens.

For Madras—Mr A F Cox, Rev Mr and Mrs Painter.

For Calcutta—Rev Mr and Mrs J Brown, Rev Mr and Mrs Jordan and infant, Rev Mr and Mrs E C B Hallam, Miss Hallam, Miss McKenna, Mrs Hobbs, Miss Bourne, Miss Neave, Mr Kerry, Mr Potter, Mr Jewson, Mr Ellison, Mr Tucker, Mr Thomas, Mr Sykes and friend.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W Hoey, B C S
Mr R Sneaton, B C S
Mr G Hughes, B C S
Mr C H T Crosthwaite, B C S
Mr G Peck, B U C S
Mr W R J Brereton, B U C S
Mr J H Handly, B U C S
Mr R Davis, B U C S
Mr F H Woodruffe, M C S
Mr J Twigg, M C S
Mr F C Puckle, M U C S
Mr J G Holmes, M U C S
Col J J H Gordon, C B, B S C
Maj J Biddulph, B S C
Capt C G Mansel, B S C
Surg-Maj G Grant, B
Surg-L G Murray, B
Lieut-Col C S Steward, M Cav
Lieut D Mackenzie, M S C
Surg H G Hall, M
Mr A A Borradaile, Bo C S
Mr R R Wingate, Bo U C S
Mr W McDonall, Bo U C S
Mr R E H Light, Bo U C S
Col W H Beynon, Bo S C
Surg A F Sargent, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R H Wilson, B C S, 11 days
Mr M I Monckton, B C S, 2 mo
Mr W Gillon, B C S, 18 days
Mr J O'Kinealy, B C S, 1 mo
Col H V Mathias, B S C, 2 mo
Capt E S Neave, B S C, 6 mo
Lieut-Col G Stewart, B S C 2 mo
Lieut C E Pollock, B S C, 6 mo
Surg B H Williams, M, 6 mo
Mr J R FitzGerald, Bo C S, 1 mo
Maj G F Bryant, Bo S C, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G E Thomas, B U C S
Mr M J Monckton, B U C S
Mr A G Armstrong, B U C S
Mr R Goddard, B U C S
Maj R F Lowis, R B, Art.
Hon Capt R G Davies, B
Lieut F J Tobin, 80th Foot
Surg-Maj D C McAllum, M

CASUALTIES.

Lieut-Col G W Holdsworth, Bengal Infanty, July 29.
Capt R C Nicholetts, Bengal Staff Corps, and formerly H M's late Indian Navy, July 15.
Lieut-Col N H Thornbury, Bombay Retired, June.

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Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
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Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

NOTICES.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1881.

EXPLOSIVE MACHINES FROM AMERICA.

The following is a full report of Lord Sandon's question and Sir W. Harcourt's reply in the House of Commons on Monday :—

Lord Sandon.—I wish to ask the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he can give to the House any information as to the reports contained in the morning papers of Monday, with reference to the discovery in Liverpool of a number of explosive machines on board two vessels which have arrived from America ; and further whether he has any information that such machines were sent by any persons connected with Fenian conspiracies.

Sir W. Harcourt.—The accounts which have appeared in the morning papers relating to the explosive machines seized at Liverpool are substantially correct. The Government have not hitherto been desirous of giving publicity to the matter— first, because the knowledge of the facts might have proved an obstacle to the detection of the offenders ; and, secondly, from a natural desire not to create alarm. But secrecy in these days has ceased to exist, and now that the circumstance is generally known, it is right that the facts should be authoritatively stated. More than three weeks ago the Government received information of the consignment to Liverpool, and then on their way from America, of a number of infernal machines concealed in barrels of cement. I accordingly communicated at once with the Commissioners of Customs, and a confidential agent of the Customs and a metropolitan police officer were despatched from London to Liverpool to await the arrival of vessels which had been designated. These officers reached Liverpool only a few hours before the arrival of the first of the vessels. The cargoes were accordingly searched in concert with the police and the Customs authorities at Liverpool, and in the first vessel six of these machines were discovered in a barrel said to contain cement ; and four more were found in the second vessel, concealed in the same manner. The machines consist of a metal box divided into two compartments, the upper portion containing a six-hour clockwork movement so arranged as to ignite a detonator to be hereafter inserted, which was to communicate with the lower compartment, containing 11 cartridges, each charged with three ounces of a nitro-lignine compound which resembled, but which has proved not to be, dynamite. It is, however, of a highly dangerous character—of the character of gun cotton. I have had the material carefully examined and experimented upon at Woolwich. Each of the ten boxes contained a charge of over 2lb. of explosive, and one of the barrels contained in all nearly a stone weight of this nitro-lignine compound. It is impossible to estimate the fatal effects of even an accidental concussion on such a material. I need not say that Her Majesty's Government have employed and are employing every resource at their disposal to detect the consignees in England and the consigors in America of these machines. The actual history of the despatchofthese machines is under investigation in America and remains to be ascertained. But on the face of them they appear to be the precise and literal fulfilment of projects openly avowed and declared in the Irish Fenian Press of America. Week by week for the last nine months open threats and public invitations to general outrage and private assassination have been circulated, and subscriptions for these purposes have been openly collected in the United States and acturlly expended for these purposes. More than one attempt of the kind has been made in England by miscreants hired and despatched from America for this purpose, and their work has been publicly claimed by their instigators as a reward of past and a motive for fresh subscriptions. I thought it my duty at an early period of this Session, in the debates on the Arms Bill, to call the attention of this House to these publications, their avowed object, and their necessary results. Some silly and inconsiderate people—to use a mild term—made light of these atrocious teachings, and disparaged all attempts to restrain or punish these incitements to crime. But her Majesty's Government have not regarded them as things to be laughed at or neglected. They knew well the gravity of the case, and have not been the dupes of the michievous fallacies of their apologists. The principal origin of these attempts is to be found in the assassination Press. (Cheers.) This poisonous seed, sown broadcast, finds a congenial soil in evil minds, and bears a fatal fruit. (Hear, hear.) We have shown in the prosecution of the *Freiheit* that the law of England is capable and ready to deal with such criminals not less in the interests of our own people than of foreign States. (Cheers.) In my opinion, it is the duty of every civilized Government to co-operate in putting down with a strong hand these nefarious enterprises. I have seen with regret the attempt on the part of persons in this country who ought to know better (hear, hear) to weaken the hands of the Government in the representations they have thought it their duty to make to the Government of the United States on these matters. It is my firm belief that the Government of the United States is as ready as our own to repress and to punish the authors of such crimes. (Cheers.) It is their interest no less than ours, for the danger is as great to every American citizen as to every British subject who crosses the Atlantic. But in any event I can assure the House that Her Majesty's Government are and have long been fully alive to their responsibility in this matter—a responsibility which the House will believe is sometimes heavy enough to bear. And the Government confidently count on the support of Parliament and the country while they employ every power of the Executive and every engine of the law to detect and to destroy these associations of assassins. (Cheers.)

In answer to a further question of Viscount Sandon,

Sir W. Harcourt said representations had been made to the American Government in reference to certain publications in America, but no reply had yet been received.

The report as to the discovery of a number of explosives at Liverpool, received on Sunday night and briefly mentioned in *The Times* of Monday, was such as to call for caution in accepting it. It was not until the news was confirmed by the detailed statement of Sir W. Harcourt in the House of Commons on Monday evening that it was generally credited. Our Liverpool Correspondent, telegraphing on Monday night, says :—

"Although the events related by the Home Secretary with respect to the arrival of infernal machines from America occurred in Liverpool, the whole investigation of the circumstances has been in the hands of Government officials, and the local authorities, including the Mayor and the Head Constable, either do not possess any information on the subject or positively refuse to communicate it. On the night when the report was first telegraphed to Liverpool from London the Head Constable personally assured the local reporters that there was not a scintilla of truth in the alleged discoveries, and the matter was treated by every one of the Liverpool newspapers in an incredulous spirit, as a hoax or an extraordinary and unaccountable story. The Home Secretary's explanation, therefore, caused even greater surprise in Liverpool, probably, than in any other town in the kingdom. Even after Sir William Harcourt had given his narrative in the House of Commons the reticence of the local authorities continued. Consequently, no details as to the action of the Customs officials are obtainable in Liverpool. It is, however, commonly understood that the present explanation has arisen out of discoveries made several weeks ago on board the Cunard steamship Malta and the Leyland steamship Bavarian, both of which are now in America. It is also asserted in shipping circles that for a considerable period there have been suspicions of the existence of a contraband traffic in explosives and infernal machines ; but no trustworthy information whatever can be obtained here."

In answer to inquiries made at Scotland-yard on Monday evening, it was stated that no news had been received from America as to the consignment of the infernal machines on board either the Malta or the Bavarian.

Our Liverpool Correspondent telegraphed on Tuesday night :—

"No further particulars are forthcoming with respect to the means by which the discoveries of the infernal machines were effected, or the source of the information on which the Government acted. It seems that after the boxes of explosives and mechanism had been removed from the packages in which they were brought from America, the packages were again made up so as to appear as if they had not been disturbed, and they were then left on the quay to see whether the consignees would claim them ; but no one did so, and this is viewed as a very significant circumstance. It is also pointed out that it was next to impossible for the boxes to explode during the voyage, as they were so packed up in cement as to prevent any chance of concussion. There is a growing impression among commercial men in Liverpool that the contraband explosives and infernal machines have been sent over to England solely for the purpose of creating a sensation, and thus encouraging the dupes of the Skirmishing Fund to continue their subscriptions. It is believed that, if the consignors of these goods really meant to carry out the mischievous designs advocated in the *Irish World*, *United Irishman*, and *Sunday Democrat*, they would despatch their material in a way likely to prevent its being readily discovered. It is thought that the persons who sent the explosives to Liverpool also simultaneously sent warnings to the authorities, and this opinion is justified by the facts of the discoveries on board the Malta and Bavarian. The Home Secretary received such precise and timely information that he was enabled to have it manifolded and transmitted to various officials before the steamers reached the Mersey, and when the vessels arrived the persons sent to make the discoveries were able at once to pitch upon the identical part of the cargo in which the infernal machines were concealed. Another theory is that British spies have ingratiated themselves into the confidence of American Fenians, and are thus enabled to advise the Home Secretary of such shipments as these, which have caused such a scare all over the kingdom. One thing is quite clear—namely, that either the persons send their consignments to England with the pre-arranged purpose of having them seized, or there is utter disloyalty among the Irish fraternity in America. The fact that both consignors and consignees are unknown, and have studiously avoided claiming the property, although they were not warned of its dangerous character having been detected, is considered further evidence of the whole affair having been a 'plant' for the mere purpose of drawing subscriptions to the Skirmishing fund."

The reply of Sir W. Harcourt to Lord Sandon as to the discovery at Liverpool occasioned great surprise in the House of Commons. An impression has gained possession of the minds of the authorities that some of the machines were intended for use in London if not at the House of Commons itself. The precautions taken some time ago, however, have rendered improper access to any part of the palace utterly out of the question. None of those precautions have been in the slightest degree relaxed. An incident recently occurred in connexion with the visit of some strangers to the House of Commons which occasioned a strict watch to be kept, but nothing was discovered to justify interference. The police at the Houses of Parliament now guard every avenue, and it is certain that no stranger enters or leaves the building whose movements are not under observation. The Irish members have taken no notice, and, it is said, intend to take none, of the statement made by Sir W. Harcourt, as in Mr. Parnell's words,—"the matter has nothing to do with them." Several of them, however, have indignantly condemned the conduct of whoever is engaged in the infamous traffic which has now been exposed.—*Times*.

THE TRANSVAAL DEBATE.

In the House of Commons, on July 25th,

Sir M. Hicks-Beach submitted his motion condemning the course pursued by her Majesty's Government with respect to the rising in the Transvaal. Premising that in their dealings with the Transvaal the Government appeared to have been influenced almost exclusively by consideration for the Boers, and to have forgotten the numerically larger native and loyalist population who were attached to her Majesty's rule, the right hon. baronet traced the history of the events which led to and succeeded the annexation of the country, declaring that he blamed Ministers, not for adopting the policy enunciated in the Speech from the Throne, but for carrying it out for a certain time and then abandoning it. By their half-hearted action, not only had the blood of our soldiers been shed for no purpose, and our army had to deplore feats unavenged, but they had effectually precluded themselves from securing protection for the interests of those whose interests they were most bound to guard, and by making peace at the time, and in the manner they did, they had ensured that it should be merely the precursor of worse trouble than any from which their weakness had momentarily relieved them. Her Majesty's authority, so far from having been re-established in the Transvaal, did not now extend beyond the boundaries of the fortified posts, which we held during the war, except by the permission of the Boer leaders. On the other hand the Boers had obtained all they had contended for, the Government having given to men with arms in their hands what they had denied to their peaceful prayers. Nothing, he held, could be more fatal to our colonial empire than such a policy of betraying our friends and yielding to enemies. Whatever might be the merits of the convention which had been entered into with the Boers, the manner in which it had been concluded was an insuperable barrier to its successful working ; and he predicted further bloodshed as the result of having handed over to Boer rule the natives and loyal inhabitants who constituted seven-eigths of the population of the Transvaal. The Government might call their policy magnanimous or just, but it would have been more magnanimous had they given what they meant to give before it was forced from them, and more just had they paid greater attention to the sufferings and the claims of those who, at heavy cost to themselves, had manifested their loyalty and attachment to the Crown.

Baron H. de Worms, in seconding the motion, observed that there could be no doubt that an intimate connection existed between the rising of the Boers and the inflammatory speeches made by the Prime Minister and other members of the Government when in opposition.

Mr. Rathbone moved an amendment approving the steps taken by her Majesty's Government to bring about a peaceful settlement, and expressing confidence in their action as regarded the arrangements for the future. The conclusion of the war with the Boers he regarded as one of the most courageous and righteous acts recorded in our history.

Mr. H. Fowler, who seconded the amendment, considered the peace which had been effected as right alike in policy, justice, and in morality, and as reflecting upon the South African policy of the Government a strength, dignity, and a Christian character far surpassing anything that could have been obtained by the most glorious victory or the most brilliant generalship.

Sir H. Holland did not regret the loss of the Transvaal, nor did he wish for any extension of our responsibilities ; but he deeply regretted the loss of character that England had sustained by the abandonement of obligations and responsibilities freely entered into by the late Government and solemnly ratified and confirmed by their successors, and the concession made to agitation and rebellion.

Mr. Chamberlain admitted that the course pursued by the Government would not be followed immediately by a satisfactory conclusion of all the difficulties by which they were surrounded and that they might have to face still further complications. The plain issue now raised, however, was whether the country was in favour of the permanent annexation of the Transvaal as the only alternative policy to that of the Government, and he contended that it was impossible for the Government to have continued that annexation, after ascertaining the real feeling of the Boers, consistently with either the honour or the interests of this country. The real question submitted by the right hon. baronet opposite was not if their policy had been changed in consequence of the defeats sustained by yourtroops, but whether in consequence of those defeats they should have withdrawn the offers which they had previously made to the Boers, and have repeated them only after further bloodshed and on less favourable conditions. In the opinion of the Government a great nation could afford to be generous, and having an overwhelming force in their hands they forbore to use it, because they did not think there was any adequate end to be served which could not be equally attained by concluding peace.

Mr. Gorst pointed out that the question at issue was not the abandonment of the Transvaal, but the manner in which it was done. If it were "sheer bloodguiltiness," to use Mr. Gladstone's words, to continue the contest after our defeats, why was it not bloodguiltiness to engage in the contests ?

Mr. A. Sullivan thanked the Government for their courage.

Sir W. Lawson made some discursive remarks in a serio-comic vein, condemning annexation, ridiculing the "loyal Boer," and the notion that the Government had been frightened into making peace.

Sir W. Barttelot strongly condemned Mr. Chamberlain's disparaging references to our military disasters as matters of no national importance.

Mr. Gladstone denied that those remarks were intended to reflect on the courage of the British soldier, and, replying to a speech of Sir M. Hicks-Beach at Cheltenham, showed by a comparison of the dates that overtures for peace had commenced before these disasters occurred. The annexation was a legacy from the late Government, and though he held it to be a violation of our former treaties with the Boers, as long as the Government were led by all their agents to believe that the Boers acquiesced in it, they would not have been justified in disturbing it. But when the rising occurred there were two duties pressing on the Government—to accumulate an over-whelming British force in the colony, and also to seize the first opening for making peace. To have withdrawn the terms which were offered before the disasters on a point of military honour, and to insist on a certain number of victims being slaughtered to expiate our defeats, would have been wicked, cruel, and mean. Had the policy advocated by the Opposition been followed, there would have been engendered in the minds of the Boers bitter and lasting hatred, more millions of treasure would have been squandered in addition to the 8,000,000*l.*, which were the fruit of the proceedings of the late Government in the Transvaal, and there would have been a great risk of the contagion of sympathy spreading from the Trausvaal amongst the Boers throughout the whole length and breadth of South Africa. Finally Mr. Gladstone justified in detail the settlement effected with the Boers, especially dwelling on the protection secured to the native races, which, he said, was more efficient than if we had set up Parliamentary government in the Transvaal.

Sir S. Northcote maintained that the course taken by the Government would irretrievably weaken our influence in South Africa. The Opposition, he said, challenged not a particular part, but the whole conduct of the Ministry : but they complained especially that, after vapouring and hectoring for a certain time, the Government had suddenly changed their note. As to the allegation that negociations had begun before the fighting, if it were so the Government deserved censure for managing their affairs so badly that 733 officers and men were killed and wounded. If the Government meant to make peace why were not the attacks of the troops stopped ? The telegrams, however, showed that the negociations had been carried on with divided minds. He hoped the settlement the Government were endeavouring to make would be successful, but what had been done greatly weakened the chances ; and whatever might be the result of the division, he trusted it would not go forth to the country that the Government were unprepared to stand by their duty to South Africa, and that their policy in this matter was the beginning of our abandonment of our celonial empire.

Mr. O'Donnell refused to join in whitewashingthe Government for abandoning a policy which theyhad formerly supported,

The House then divided, and Sir M. HicksBeach's resolution was negatived by 314 to 205. Mr. Rathbone's amendment was then agreed to.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE AFGHAN SITUATION.

In the House of Commons, on July 28th,

Sir S. Northcote said.—I rise for the purpose of asking the Prime Minister whether her Majesty's Government have received any information with respect to a report stating that there has been a battle in Afghanistan, and that the forces of Abdul Rahman have been defeated by Ayoub Khan.

Mr. Gladstone.—Yes, that is a fact. We have received a telegram this afternoon, dated Simla, the 28th July. It is to this effect :—

"Action fought yesterday morning at Karez-i-Atta. Ameer's forces were totally defeated, eighteen guns taken, and all baggage. The Khelat Regiment and Kandahar Horse went over to Ayoub. Gholam Haider has fled towards Kabul. Sirdar Shamsuddin still in Kandahar with four hundred men of Kabuli regiments and some police."

It is an important engagement, so far as the Kandahar country is concerned. I will only add that the Anglo-Indian force in the neighbourhood of that country is very considerable.

Mr. J. Cowen.—I wish to ask whether Ayoub Khan is in possession of Kandahar ?

Mr. Gladstone.—No ; the words I read are these —"Sirdar Shamsuddin is still in Kandahar with 400 men of Kabuli regiments and some police." That is evidently the force of Abdul Rhaman.

Mr. Onslow.—In what neighbourhood is the Anglo-Indian force ? The Prime Minister says the Anglo-Indian force is in the neighbourhood, whereas we understood that we had withdrawn from Kandahar (Opposition cheers). Where is that force ? This action was fought near the Helmund.

Mr. Gladstone.—I was not speaking of the Helmund at all, but I referred to the Kandahar country.

Mr. Onslow.—What Anglo-Indian force is in the Kandahar country at present ? We always understood that we had withdrawn from Kandahar ; and it would be a satisfaction to know where the Anglo-Indian force is (hear, hear, from the Opposition). I know a little on this subject. This action has been fought, I think, on the west side of the Helmund. What Anglo-Indian force is in the neighbourhood of that district ?

Mr. Gladstone.—None whatever. I never said there was any (Ministerial cheers).

On July 29th, the day the mail left.

Mr. Onslow asked the First Lord of the Treasury at what distance from the scene where the recent engagement between the Ameer of Afghanistan and Ayoub Khan had been fought was there any considerable force of Anglo-Indians, and under whose command.

Lord Hartington, in reply to the question, said.—I have to state with regard to the circumstances that occurred in Afghanistan, the only official telegram which has been received, and which has not been communicated to the press, or which was not read last night to the House by my right hon. friend, is one which was received late last night from the Viceroy. The telegram states that two sirdars reached Chaman from the scene of the action, and reported that the fight lasted from about eight to eleven. The estimated loss on both sides was between three and four hundred. The division under the command of General Hume is stationed at Quetta and in the neighbouring district. That division amounts to a force of between 5,000 and 6,000 men ; but up to the present I am not aware of the exact distribution of the forces. The most advanced fort which has been occupied—I am not certain whether it is occupied at present or not, but it probably is, I think—is Chaman, about 85 miles from Kandahar, and where the recent action took place, is situated about 25 miles beyond Kandahar. I have received a private telegram from the Viceroy stating that he has directed General Hume to concentrate all the troops at his command at Quetta, in case of any disturbance taking place there.

Lord R. Churchill.—I wish to ask the Prime Minister what impression did he intend to produce upon the House by the expression which he used last night, and which is reported in the *Times* of this morning—that there was a large Anglo-Indian force in the neighbourhood where the action took place ?

Mr. Gladstone.—I never used the words (hear, hear). I certainly did not say that there was a large Anglo-Indian force in the neighbourhood. What I said was "in the neighbourhood of that portion of Afghanistan—namely, Kandahar" (hear, hear). That is not where the action took place (hear, hear).

Lord R. Churchill.—I beg to ask the Prime Minister to state distinctly what impression is to be drawn from the expression used by him last night with regard to the presence of a large Anglo-Indian force in the neighbourhood (hear, hear).

Mr. Gladstone.—That has been explained by the telegram just read by the noble lord, (hear, hear).

Colonel Stanley.—Are we to understand that in consequence of the directions given to General Hume to concentrate the forces under his command at Quetta, the troops are to be withdrawn from Pishin and Sibi ? (hear, hear).

Lord Hartington.—I cannot give any further information than I have already given ; but if General Hume considers it necessary to assemble the whole forces at Quetta, that will involve their withdrawal from Pishin and Sibi.

Mr. Stanhope.—Are we to understand that these places are to be left at the mercy of the enemy ?

Lord Hartington.—Would the hon. member finish his question (hear, hear, and laughter).

Mr. Stanhope.—I wish to ask the noble lord if it is intended to leave them to anarchy.

The Marquis of Hartington.—The Viceroy appears to have considered that any excitement in the district which was likely to ensue upon the reported victory of Ayoub Khan would be best met by the concentration of the forces under General Hume's command. It is impossible for me to state at this moment what is the position in regard to Pishin. No doubt General Hume will take the measures which he considers adapted for preserving the tranquillity of the district now occupied by British troops.

Sir W. Barttelot.—I wish to ask the noble lord whether any application has been made by the Ameer to the Indian Government for assistance ? ("oh").

The Marquess of Hartington.—Not that I have heard of (hear, hear).

Sir H. Tyler.—I wish to ask the question of which I gave notice at the commencement of the sitting, and which the noble Marquess has only partially answered—I mean that part of the question with reference to the policy of the Government as to supporting Abdul Rahman.

The Marquess of Hartington.—I have no further communication to make to the House. If the Viceroy considers further steps necessary he will communicate to her Majesty's Government : but until I have received further information from the Government of India it is not proposed to take any further steps.

Lord Elcho.—With reference to a possible contingency, I wish to ask what course will the Government take, supposing Ayoub Khan gets possession of Kandahar and the Khojak pass, which, as every body knows, is a most important pass? Will the Government allow the pass to be occupied by Ayoub ?

The Marquess of Hartington.—I really think it would be unnecessary, and probably inconvenient, that I should answer the question (cheers).

The *Times* says :—"It is a matter for no little satisfaction that neither India nor England is directly concerned in this contest between the rival chiefs. We have recognized Abdul Rahman as the ruler of Afghanistan ; and, as he is under no little obligation to us, we should naturally desire that he should be able to establish and maintain his authority. But we are in no way pledged to his support, and the whole history of Afghanistan is a proof that whoever is to rule it must be able to hold his own in the field against rival claimant to the throne. We should naturally have preferred that Afghanistan should settle down into comparative tranquillity under his undisputed rule. But the sanguinary contests of rival claimants for power in Afghanistan are as inevitable and almost as natural to its turbulent and warlike inhabitants as the strife of political parties in Europe. Where force is the only arbiter, warfare is the only means of deciding the inevitable contest. The whole history of Afghanistan is a proof that the Afghan knows no other method of choosing the ruler whom he will obey."

The *Standard* says :—"The defeat of the Ameer's army must inevitably entail the complete collapse of his power throughout the whole of Afghanistan. From the responsibility of having blindly believed in his fortunes the present Government cannot be absolved, and when the interests of India are considered this responsibility must be held to be very heavy indeed. But although the Ameer of our choice has been overthrown it does not necessarily follow that the interest of England in Afghanistan will materially suffer because Abdul Raman has been defeated and Ayoub Khan now figures as the victorious arbiter of his country's destiny. Indeed, from several points of view it must be considered as favourable to the prospect of our at last seeing established in that country the strong and friendly administration which we so much desire. The only alternative that remains for us is, therefore, to wait patiently and watch the progress of events which we have, by our withdrawal from the country, forfeited the right to control."

The *Daily News* thinks that the nature of the conflict was such as very recent history has accustomed us to expect in the case of Afghan troops. Though it would be rash to conclude that this victory is in any way decisive, or that the authority of Abdul Rahman is permanently overthrown, the battle cannot but for a time once more unsettle the precarious and transitory unity which is all that the Government of the present Ameer has ever been able to secure. Thus another scene of confusion, bloodshed, and anarchy has been opened in the complicated drama of Afghan politics. The policy of the English Government cannot of course be affected by the defeat of Abdul Rahman. Sooner or later, in a country like Afghanistan, the strongest man comes to the front, and thus by letting matters alone we obtain a representative with whom we can deal. Lord Ripon has merely to wait and let Afghan politics develop themselves.

The *Daily Telegraph* says :—"Events have proved once again that directly a British Government selects any prominent Afghan to be the master of his country his power melts away as if by magic. This lesson was taught us years ago in the case of Shah Soojah : but that experience has been thrown away, and we have now to endure the humiliation of beholding England's subsidized protege and nominee hurled with ignominy from his throne. If British interests are not to suffer permanently, and if we are to exercise that control over Afghanistan which we have never yet allowed to slip completely but of our grasp, British troops must at once be advanced to the north-west frontier of India. Reinforcements should be despatched immediately to Quetta, while the nucleus of a considerable force should be gathered somewhere in the neighbourhood of Peshawur.

FUNERAL OF DEAN STANLEY.

On Monday (July 25th) the remains of Dean Stanley were laid to rest in Westminister Abbey with an absence of pomp befitting the well-known earnestness and simplicity of his character. No lugubrious street pageant, no sombre cavalcade, none of the conventional trappings of woe, entered into the simple but solemn and impressive ceremonial. The Dean died as he had lived, in the shadow of the Abbey, and the contiguity of the chamber of death to the grave in which his body was to lie rendered it possible to dispense altogether with the sable paraphernalia of a public procession. All that had to be done was to bear the body from the Deanery into the Abbey, thence to its final resting-place in Henry VII.'s Chapel, to no other accompaniment than that of the beautiful Burial Service of the Church of England. Outside the Abbey, therefore, there were no preliminary indications of the character of the ceremonial to be performed within beyond the eager crowds awaiting admission at the public doors, and the long lines of mourners and invited friends making their way into the building by way of Dean's-yard.

A large company of those who wished to testify to their respect for the late Dean by attending his funeral met in the Westminster Boys' Refectory. The list of those who had accepted invitations, includes Cardinal Manning, Cardinal Newman, the Rev. Newman Hall and other representatives of Nonconformist bodies, the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice bishops, judges, politicians, and men of all creeds eminent in literature, science, and art.

Neither Cardinal Manning nor Cardinal Newman was able to attend. The Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Cardwell, the Archbishop of York, and a few others were also absent, but sent representatives. Lord Thurlow, attended by General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, K. C. B., represented the Queen. The Prince of Wales was present, attended by the Marquis of Hamilton, Sir D. Probyn, V. C., Colonel Teesdale, Mr. Francis Knollys. C. B., Mr. Holzmann, and the Rev. F. Hervey ; also the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian. Lord Colville of Culross represented the Princess of Wales ; Captain the Hon. D. J. Monson, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh : and Mr. R. H. Collins, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. The Royal party were received on their arrival by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

After being enclosed in its plain oak coffin the body was placed in the back drawing-room of the Deanery, which in the course of the day became overwhelmed with floral wreaths and emblems sent in from all quarters, the last tribute of many friends to the late Dean. Here were tokens of love and esteem, not only from Dean Stanley's own family and household and other mourners, but also from the Queen and various members of the Royal family, Her Majesty accompanying her gift with the following note in her own handwriting —"A mark of sincere affection and high esteem from Victoria R." There were offerings, too, from the late Dean's numerous American and foreign friends, including one from the French Protestants inscribed, "Au vaillant apôtre de l'amitie." At ten minutes to 4 o'clock the coffin, borne on the shoulders of six men, left the Deanery, the fact being announced to the outside public by the tolling of the bell, and to those inside the Abbey by the organ giving forth the notes of Handel's soft and solemn chant, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." A procession was then formed of the mourners, the *invites* of the Refectory, and various representative bodies, which exactly on the stroke of 4 entered the Abbey in the following order :—

Masters and Scholars of the Westminster School.
The Surveyor. The Auditor.
The Clerk of the Works. The Mason.
The Choir.
The Minor Canons.
The Canons' Verger.
The Canons.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury,
Rev. R. T. Davidson. John Hassard, Esq.
The late Dean's Verger.
The Chapter Clerk. The Sub-Dean. The Receiver.

Pall Bearers	THE COFFIN.	Pall Bearers,
Mr. Mathew Arnold.		Mr. Spottiswoode, P.R.S.
Rev. Dr. Stoughton.		Rev. Dr. Storey.
Rev. Canon Westcott.		Master of Balliol,
Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P.		Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.
The Bishop of Exeter,		The Duke of Westminster.

The Chief Mourner (Dr. Vaughan).
The Mourners in succession.
The Servants.
The Prince of Wales,
And other Members and Representatives of the Royal Family.
The Foreign Ambassadors.
The Gentlemen from the Jerusalem Chamber.
The Court of Burgesses of the City of Westminster.
The Adjutant and Officers of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers.
Societies and Deputations.

It was not without much difficulty and anxiety that the selection of pall-bearers was made. They were chosen to represent the various classes and opinions in which the many-sided Dean took interest. The only directions which he himself left were that the list should include a minister of the Scotch Church and one belonging to one of the English Nonconforming bodies. This wish was carried out by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Story and the Rev. Dr. Stoughton. In the Bishop of Exeter Canon Westcott, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and Mr. Jowett, Master of Balliol, various shades of opinion in the English Church will be found. Canon Westcott may be considered the special representative of Cambridge and of theological learning and Mr. Jowett of Oxford and of classical literature. Modern literature was most appropriately sustained by Mr. Matthew Arnold, the son of the Dean's revered teacher and friend, Dr. Arnold, of Rugby ; and scientific discovery, which in every form was always welcomed by Dean Stanley as the bringing of new light into the world, by Mr. Spottiswoode, the President of the Royal Society, of which the Dean was a Fellow. Both sides of politics were represented by Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. W. E. Forster, typifying the absence of party spirit, which was one of the Dean's leading principles. Perhaps the early connexion of the last-named with the Society of Friends, to whose good qualities the Dean was always ready to testify, may have also influenced his appointment. Lastly, the Duke of Westminster's high social position and zeal in the furtherance of all philanthropic works rendered him a fitting representative of another side of Dean Stanley's character. Long before this time the Abbey was full of ticket-holders and the general public, and thousands were compelled to remain outside who would gladly have obtained admission. It was noticeable that nearly all the people in the Abbey were in mourning. As the procession slowly moved up the nave, to the beautiful choral music of Croft and Purcell, intoned with winning sweetness, the vast assembly was hushed into an impressive stillness. The coffin was covered with a pall of black velvet edged with white silk, and upon it lay a few of the choicest floral offerings which had been made to the memory of the Dean. In front was borne upon a black satin cushion the Dean's insignia of the Order of the Bath. It was a long and solemn procession, the numerous company following two by two, while the choir chanted the processional portion of the Burial Service—"I am the Rusurrection and the Life ;" "I know that my Redeemer liveth ;" "We brought nothing into the world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out ;" and the 19th Psalm. Arrived at the steps of the altar, the coffin was placed upon trestles and the company grouped themselves around while the other portion of the service was proceeded with—the reading of the magnificent Lesso-of Corinthians I, xv. This portion of the service was conducted by Canon Prothero. There was something peculiarly solemn in the thought that the words, "For this corruptible shall put on incorruption and this mortal shall put on immortality," were spoken in regard to one whose earnest, persuasive voice had so often resounded through

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those aisles. Then the procession, reforming, passed on to Henry VII.'s Chapel, which lies at the extreme eastern end of the Abbey, to the notes of the "Dead March" in *Saul*, which were accompanied with a very effective imitation of muffled drums. Henry VII.'s chapel is hallowed with the memory of a long line of English Sovereigns who have found a restingplace within its precincts. Most of the Kings and Queens from Henry VII., whose name it bears, to George II. have been interred here. In the north aisle lie Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth; and a white marble sarcophagus is supposed to contain the remains of the Princes murdered in the Tower. Other than Royal celebrities are also associated with it. The dust of Addision lies here; also that of Addison's friend and patron, the Earl of Halifax, and the Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden. The grave of Dean Stanley lies in what is known as the Montpensier Chapel—a niche or recess on the north-eastern side of the chapel, the spot where Lady Augusta Stanley was buried five years ago. It is an ordinary earth grave, there being no vault at this place, and while it was being dug the coffin containing the remains of Lady Augusta Stanley was uncovered. Dean Stanley's coffin rests upon hers. The restrioted space in Henry VIs.'s Chapel rendered it impossible for all the compaoy to approach the grave while the last offices were being performed. Only the mourners were grouped near it, but all were able to join in the spirit of the moving words which Dr. Croft has clothed with music—"Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live," and to feel the force of the solemn declaration of "dust to dust" as the body was lowered into its narrow bed. Archdeacon Jennings read the prayers at the grave. The valedictory blessing was pronounced by the Archishop of Canterbury. Then the procession regained the nave, and the company slowly dispersed, while the organ poured forth the notes of Handle's singularly beautiful anthem, now wailing,' now joyous, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore." The service occupied altogether an hour and a half. After the mourners had dispersed the public were admitted to view the graye, while the remains of Dean Stanley were left to mingle with the sacred dust of the Abbey.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT WIMBLEDON.

THERE was a large attendance of members and visitors to witness the distribution of prizes on Saturday afternoon, July 23. A covered platform had been erected in the enclosure, and the principal prizes—silver cups, flagons, trophies, and shields—made a handsome show on the tables. The prize-winners were drawn up in open column, and the St. George's Rifles furnished a guard of honour, the Middlsex Yeomanry supplying an escort to the Royal party. The Prince and Princess of Wales, who were accompanied by their children, the Princess Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke, Lord Colville of Culross, Sir Mighton Probyn, and Colonel Teesdale, arrived about 4 o'clock. The Princess of Wales wore a close-fitting silk dress trimmed with white lace and of a dark blue colour, which, before a new name had to be found every month for some new product of the dyer's art, would have been called Royal blue. A large bunch red flowers was worn in the old fashion at the throat, hiding the fastening of the wide-spreading lace collarette. The dark "Princess" bonnet was ornamented with roses of several shades of colours. Their Royal Highnesses were joined soon after the commencement of the ceremony by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck. Lady Brownlow occupied a place on the dais. The prize-winners, as their names were called by Captain St. John Mildmay, the Secretary of the Association, filed across the platform, and received their prizes from the hands of the Princess of Wales. Among those who were recognized and cheered were Mr. Martin Smith, the winner of the St. Leger and 1st stage of the Albert; Lieutenant M'Kerrell, wearing the London Scottish uniform, the winner of the Henry rifle; Lieutenant Baker, Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Gilder, winner of the Halford; Lieutenant Whitehead, winner of the Kirkman piano; Corporal Bates, 1st Warwick, Private Caldwell 1st Renfrew, and sergeant Dods, 1st Berwick, who divided the fisst prize in the Bertram and Roberts series, and each of whom had won other prizes; Sergeant Pullman, 2d Middlesex, winner of the Glen Albyn; Mr. F. Hyde, United States of America, who won the albert Jewel; Private Lathbury, winner of the *Daily Telegraph* Cup and the Snider Association Cup; Lieutenant Edge, winner of the any Rifle Wimbledon Cup: and Mr. Humphry, winner of Dudley prize. Then came the teams who had won various challenge trophies; two Charterhouse boys to take the Volunteer Cadet Corps trophy for their school; Hayne, of Whitgift School, who took the Spencer Cup in the Public School Match, and saluted as he received his prize with all the *aplomb* of the smartest soldier ou parade; the members of the Oxford University Corps, in scarlet uniforms and helmets, to bear off the Chancellor's Challenge Plate and the Inter-Universities Cup; the Canadians, who took the quaintly-fashioned flagons given by the late Rajah of Kolapore; Sergeant Heiton, 2nd Renfrew, to receive the St. Geargе's vase, gold jewel, and dragon cup, which Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay placed in the hands of the Princess to present to the winner. The Lord Chancellor headed the Lord's team, of whom there were present Earl Brownlow, wearing the gray uniform of the 2d Herts Rifle Volunteers, Lord Cloncurry, Earl Waldegrave, and Lord Walsingham. Lord Selborne bore on one of the great vases which the Maharajah of Vizianagram presented to the Association, and which is annually contested for by teams representing the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The elaborate National Challenge Trophy was carried. away by the Scotch team, who were loudly cheered, and the cheering was immediately renewed when the English eight, headed by Sir Henry Halford, appeared to claim the Elcho Shield. Sergeant Osborne, 1st Warwick, having received the Duke of Cambridge's prize of £50, and Sergeant Murray, 5th Lanark, the Princeof Wales's badge and prize of £100, the winners of badges and prizes given in the 1st Stage of the Queen's were called up. First came Corporal Ingram, in the scarlet full-dress uniform of the 1st Lanark, instead of the dark-green undress in which he had shot for the prize. Next came Major Pearse, in the scarlet tunic of the 4th Devon. Both were cheered, and so was Private Beck, who came up to receive the badge and £12 which he had won is the 1st Stage, some laughter being occasioned by the band prematurely striking up "See the Conquering Hero." Such of the Sixty as were present having all received their badges, Mr. Beck, who was in the dark, serviceable gray uniform of the 3d Devon, was again called up to take the Queen's Prize of £250 apd the gold medal and gold badge of the National Rifle Association. This brought the ceremony and the business of the meeting of 1881 to a conclusion. The Prince and Princess of Wales remained for half an hour or more, and then, loudly cheered by the assemblage as they left, drove back to the town. The rain, which had threatened to interfere with the comfort of the visitors earlier in the day, proved but a shower, and all passed off well.—*Times*

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE WINNER.—Private Beck, of Tiverton, and the Devon team, arrived at Exeter on Monday afternoon with the China vase, won at Wimbledon. This is the second time that it has been taken by Devon, and it is the second time that the Queen's Prize has been carried off by a volunteer from the county. The enthusiasm displayed was exceptionally great. The China cup was taken out of its case at the station and placed in a waggonnette, in which the members of the team also took their seats. A band and a guard of honour as an escort accompanied the vehicle, but just after starting the crowd stopped the procession, took out the horses from the carriage, and drew it to the Guildhall, where the vase was publicly received by the Mayor, in whose charge it will remain until it can be handed over to the Lord-leutenant of the county.

NEW GUN VESSELS FOR CHINA.

An important addition has just been made to the fleet of gun vessels with which the Chinese navy has been supplied by Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. during the last few years. Already 11 vessels have been sent out from time to time, differing in details, but uniting the peculiarity of extraordinary gun power in diminutive craft. The two new vessels differ essentially from the preceding 11 in combining great speed with great gun power. They resemble the others, however, in being wholly unarmoured. Their displacement is 1,350 tons. They are built of steel, and are propelled by twin screws driven by compound engines of, together, 2,600 indicated horse power. They each carry two 26 ton 10-inch breech-loading guns, mounted upon centre pivots, one forward and one aft. Each of these heavy guns commands a nearly all-round fire. The charge of the gun is 180lb. of powder, and the weight of projectile 400lb. the penetrative power equal to piercing 18in. of solid, unbacked iron plate. They carry besides, in each, four 40-pounder breech-loading guns, two 9-pounder breech-loading guns, two Nordenfeldts, and four Gatlings, and furthermore two steam cutters fitted with spar torpedoes. The engines, boilers, magazines, and mschinery are entirely below the water-line, and are further protected by a steel-plate under-water deck, the space between which and the main dock is devided into numerous watertight compartments, in which coal is stored, thus adding to the protection afforded by the deck. Hydraulic steering gear is provided and placed below the water-line, with alternative hand gear and tiller. The vessels are also armed with a formidable steel knife-edged spur, or ram. The coal bunkers take 300 tons of coal, and with that quantity the vessels can run continuously at a speed of about eight knots for four weeks together.

On the 14th and 15th inst. the new vessels went through a complete course of trials off the mouth of the Tyne, under Admiralty inspection. Their speed was tested over a course of 10¾ knots, and was shown to be, with all weights on board, on the average of two runs each, over 16 knots in one vessel and 16 knots in the other. The guns were fired with battering charges abeam, ahead, and astern, and at different elevations up to the *maximum*. Not the slightest sign of weakness was exhibited in any part of their structure. The handiness or power of manoeuvring was found remarkable. With engines stopped suddenly they were brought up in about 3½ lengths. Reversing the engines brought them up in about 1½ lengths. With one engine driving ahead and the other astern, they circled rapidly to port or to starboard in their own length. With the hydraulic gear, the rudder was put over from hard-a-port to hard-a-starboard in eight seconds. The vessels were kept easily circling round a drifting target at about 150 yards, while the target was being riddled by the machine guns.

Without claiming too much for these vessels, it should be remarked of them that the penetrative power and range of their guns measured by the accepted official standard, exceed those of any gun yet afloat, except those of the English Inflexible and the Italian Duillio. No unarmoured ship that carries guns can be compared for a moment with them, and no armoured ship equals them in speed. The nearest is the Duilio, of nine times their size. Thus their vastly superior gun power would make them most formidable to the largest unarmoured vessels, and their superior speed and greater range and power of artillery would enable them to in some measure cope with an ironclad, since they could ordinarily choose their own distance, and from their diminutiveness would be very hard to hit; nor would a single shot by any means disable them, owing to the under-water and other protection given to their vital parts. As skirmishers to open attack, or, as cavalry to harass a retreat, they would prove valuable adjuncts to a first-class navy, and they are not subject to the rapid depreciation which the progress of artillery imposes upon a costly and necessarily limited ironclad fleet.

The vessels are being commissioned by Admiral Ting with officers and crews sent from China, and Admiral Ting will shortly call in at Portsmouth for the purpose of paying his respects and showing his vessels.—*Times*.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND MR. NEWDEGATE.

On Wednesday (July 27) at the Bow-street Police-court, before, Mr. Flowers, Mr George Lewis, of Ely place, Holborn, attended with Mr. Charles Bradlaugh M.P., and asked for a summons against Mr. Newdigate, M.P., under the old law of "maintenance,' Reference was made to the recent trial of "Clarke v. Bradlaugh," in which damages were obtained against the defendant for illegally voting in the House of Commons; and it was stated that it had been elicited in cross-examination that Mr. Newdegate had given an indemnity to Mr. Clarke for any costs he might incur. This indemnity, bearing date July, 1880, was as follows:—

"I, Charles Newdigate Newdegate, of Arbury, in the county of Warwick, Esquire, M. P., declare myself firmly bound to the said Henry Lewis Clarke, his executors, administrators, or assigns, to pay any sum or sums which the said Henry Lewis Clarke has incurred or will incur in costs and expenses in and about the prosecution of the said action or otherwise relating thereto, and which the sum or sums of money which may be recoverable thereby either in respect of the penalty sued for or otherwise shall be insufficient to discharge. For which several payments I hereby bind myself, my executors and administrators, by these presents."

This document was duly signed and sealed, and it was stated that £200 had been paid by Mr. Newdegate on account. A paragraph from "Russell on Crimes," relating to the law of "maintenance" was quoted in support of the present application. Mr. Lewis remarked that it must be clear to every one that no person was entitled to put up a "dummy" plaintiff—that was to say, a person who would be unable to pay the costs of an action if it were lost. In the case referred to, Mr. Newdegate might have been the plaintiff, and if Mr. Bradlaugh had won the day he would then have been liable to pay the costs on both sides. Mr. Clarke was represented to have been made the plaintiff, and was quite unable to pay the costs if it had been necessary. A second summons was applied for against Mr. Stuart on the ground that he had assisted in the "act of maintenance." After some consultation with Mr. Alexander, the chief clerk, Mr. Flowers decided to grant the summonses. Mr. Lewis expressed a desire that they should be made returnable Thursday week, as on the previous Wednesday Mr. Bradlaugh had to attend the House of Commons.

Mr. Flowers suggested that in that case Mr. Bradlaugh might not be in a position to attend—a remark which gave rise to much laughter. Eventually it was understood that the case would come on for hearing on Friday week, Mr. Flowers saying that if Mr. Bradlaugh could not find it convenient to attend on that day a later day could doubtless be fixed.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, July 29.)

ADMIRALTY, 27th July, 1881.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, Vice-Admiral G. G. Randolph, C.B., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 26th instant; and consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date:—

Rear-Admiral the Rt. Hon.'ble R. James, Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral in H. M.'s Fleet.

Captain John Moresby to be Rear-Admiral in H. M.'s Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 28th July, 1881.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—Captain T. B. M. Sulivan has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 26th instant.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, July 29.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 29th July, 1881.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels:—

Lieut.-Col. A. R. MacDonell, Royal Engrs.

Lieut.-Col. W. Chrystie, Royal (late Madras) Engrs.

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. H. Le Guay Geary, R. A.

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., Royal (late Bombay) Engrs.

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. B. H. Pottinger, Royal (late Bombay) Arty.

Lieut Col E Maitland, R A.

Royal Artillery, Col W French, C B, retires upon special retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col J M C Vibart retires upon special retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Captain F H G Cruickshank, upon the Seconded List, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Lieut W F Graham to be Captain, vice F J W Eustace, placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut M W Saunders to be Captain, vice J R J Jocelyn, placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut J W B Meade to be Lieut upon the Seconded List, on appointment as a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The promotions of the undermentioned Officers are antedated as stated against their names:—

Captain G R Challenor to 1st July, 1881.

Captain F A Bowlers to 1st July, 1881.

Captain A H H Sharland to 2nd July, 1881.

Captain F W Campbell to 2nd July, 1881.

Captain W W Smith to be Adjutant, vice Captain T Wood, promoted.

The second Christain name of Major S. E. Pemiaberton is Edmonstone, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of 18th June, 1880.

Royal Engineers, Lieut-Col and Bt. Col E. C. A. Gordon to be Col. vice G. S. Tilly, who retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Lieut-Col and B. Col W. Porter to be Col, vice the Hon. G. Wrottesley, who retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Lieut-Col. ane Bt. Col. J. H. Smith to be Col., vice E. Belfield. who retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Lieut-Col. J. P. Maquay, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Col., vice Bt. Col. E. C. A. Gordon. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Major C. H. Luard (late Bengal), upon the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut. Col.

Major J. Birney (late Bengal), to be Lieut. Col. vice Bt. Col. L. Russell, who retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Major and Bt. Col. G. D. Pritchard to be Liut. Col. vice Bt. Col. W. Porter.

Major and Bt. Col. E. T. Brooke to be Lieut-Col. vice Bt. Col. J. H. Smith.

Major A B Haig, C.M.G., retires upon retired pay with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

Lieut. A. B. Perry resigns his Commission.

Lieut. A H Van Straubenzee (late a Cadet of the Royal Canadian College), from 1st Batt Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieut.

INDIA OFFICE, 26th July, 1881.

Her Majesty has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut L J E Bradshaw, from the 25th Foot. Dated 2nd July, 1879, but to rank from 10th September, 1875.

Lieut J H Balfour, from the 8th Foot. Dated 11th March, 1880, but to rank from 6th Oct 1876.

Second Lieut G B Crawley, from the 2nd Foot.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieut G R C Westropp, from the 83rd Foot. Dated 26th April, 1880, but to rank from 26th November, 1879.

THE ARMY RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENT.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 22nd July, 1881.

Staff—Major and B Lieut-Col W C Justice, half-pay, late Depot Battalion, from Col on the Staff, West Coast of Africa, to be an Assist Adjt and Qrmr General on the Staff of the Army: 14th July, 1881.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 26th July, 1881.

The following Promotions and Appointmeuts to take place under the Regulations in force prior to the 1st July, 1881:—

2nd Dragoons—Lieut J L V Henry to be Captain, vice J F U Gaskell, resigned: 23rd June, 1881. Second Lieut Francis H T Hawley to be Lieut, vice J L V Henry: 29th June, 1881.

5th Lancers—Lieut H C Morland to be Captain, vice E G Paley, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces: 30th June, 1881. Second Lieut. J. F. M. Fawcett to be Lieut, vice H. C. Morland: 30th June, 1881.

11th Hussars—Captain J D H Stewart, CMG, to be Major, vice E S Rivett-Carnet seconded for service on the Staff: 18th May, 1881. Second Lieut C H E Coote to be Lieut vice A B Hayley, resigned: 29th June, 1881.

14th Hussers—Major J H Knox to be Lieut-Col, vice B Col W Arbuthnot, placed on half-pay: 15th June, 1881. Captain and Bt Major F S Russell to be Major, vice J H Knox: 15th June, 1881. Bt Major A C Gardner, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain, vice Bt Major F S Russell 15th June, 1881.

4th Foot—Supernumerary Captain Daniel L Brain to be Captain, vice Bt Major F C Turner, seconded for service as an Adjut of Auxiliary Forces: 24th June, 1881.

5th Foot—Lieut W E Sturges to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut M W Biddulph, promoted: 1st Jan, 1881.

6th Foot—Lieut H B Harward to be Captain, vice J E Baines, seconded for service on the Staff: 10th June, 1881. The promotions to the rank of Lieut of Second Lieut Percy R Mockler, dated 23rd April, 1881, and G R Brown, dated 1st June, 1881, are cancelled. Second Lieut P R Mockler to be Lieut, vice H B B Watkis, who has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps: 22nd April, 1881. Second Lieut G R Brown to be Lieut, vice E E J Winnington-Ingram, promoted: 23rd April, 1881. Second Lieut Lindsay S Newmarch to be Lieut, vice W E G Forbes, promoted: 1st June, 1881. Second Lieut R H H Twigg to be Lieut, vice H B Harward, promoted: 10th June, 1881. Second Lieut J F Greenwood to be Lieut, vice R H Twigg, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps: 10th June, 1881.

8th Foot—Lieut G R Stone to be Captain, vice T B Humfrey, seconded for service on the Staff: 22nd June, 1881.

9th Foot—Lieut D K Robertson to Captain, vice Bt Major C M Stockley seconded, service on the Staff: 23rdJune, 1881. Second Lieut S D Short to be Lieut, vice D K Robertson: 23rd June, 1881.

10th Foot—Lieut B R Hamilton to be Captain, vice Bt Major C A Denny, promoted: 18th June, 1881. Second Lieut Guy C F Beaver to be Lieut, vice B R Hamilton: 18th June, 1881. Lieut G A Ivatt to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut J D. Hoghton, promoted: 26th May, 1881.

14th Foot—Lieut C H Cox to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut T W L Penno, promoted: 16th April, 1881.

15th Foot—Second Lieut H F E Hodges has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps: 17th May, 1881.

19th Foot—Lieut J W R Parker to be Captain, vice H H F Pidcock, retired: 18th June, 1881. Second Lieut A E S Searle to be Lieut, vice J W R Parker: 18th June, 1881.

21st Foot—Captain W M Duckett having resigned his appointment as a Depy Assist Comsy-Genl on probation from the 16th May, 1881, the seconding of that officer and the promotions to the ranks of Captain and Lieut respectively, in his succession, of Lieut H R Alexander and Second Lieut H S M'C Stanuell, as notified in the Gazette of the 28th June, 1881, are cancelled. The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Second Lieut M T O Travers, dated the 18th April, 1881, is cancelled. Second Lieut M T O Travers to be Lieut, vice G A Keef, appointed a Probationer for the India Staff Corps: 18th March, 1881. Second Lieut H S M'C Stanuell to be Lient, vice W M Duckett, promoted: 18th April, 1881.

22nd Foot—The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Second Lieut T H Bairnsfather, dated 3rd March, 1881, is cancelled, Second Lieut Ths H Bairnsfather to be Lieut, vice)F H Hancock, who has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps: 18th Feb, 1881. Second Lieut H S Marshall to be Lieut, vice H Rose, appointed a Probationerf or the Indian Staff Corps: 3rd March, 1881.

23rd Foot—The retirement on half-pay of Captain A R Hutchinson, dated 1st January, 1881, to be cancelled. Captain A R Hutchinson to retire on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major: 1st January, 1881. Second Lieut H T Lyle to be Lieut, vice the Hon D J de Moleyns, retired: 13th April, 1881. Lieut J H K Griffith to be Adjtt, vice Lieut R B Mainwaring, promoted: 9th October, 1880.

24th Foot—Lieut F P Smyly to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Q M'K Logan, promoted: 19th April, 1881.

28th Foot—Lieut R W P Lodwick to be Capt, vice R S F Walker, seconded for service with the Perak Police Force: 18th June, 1881.

32nd Foot—Major H S Stabb to be Lieut-Col, vice Bt Col J Edmondstoune, retired on half-pay: 29th June, 1881. Capt and Bt Major C E Le M Cherry to be Major, vice H S Stabb: 29th June, 1881. Capt and Bt Major J G B Stopford to be Major, vice C E Le M. Cherry, seconded for service on the Staff: 29th June, 1881. Lieut. C. F N Le Quesne to be Capt, vice W F D Cochrane, seconded for service on the Staff: 14th June, 1881. Lieut A W Hammans to be Capt, vice Bt Major J G B Stopford: 29th June, 1881.

36th Foot—Lieut F S Allen to be Captain, vice H. E Stopford, retired on a pension: 29th June, 1881. Second Lieut H L Begbie, from the 29th Foot, to be Lieut, vice F S Allen: 29th June, 1881.

39th Foot—Second Lieut C A S Montgomery to be Lieut, vice C H Williams, deceased: 9th June, 1881.

43rd Foot—Second Lieut, A H Dobbs to be Lieut, vice W H M Stewart, who has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps: 8th April, 1881. Second Lieut Gerald F Mockler to be Lieut, vice A H Dobbs, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps: 8th April, 1881.

45th Foot—Second Lieut J A Reeks to be Lieut, vice H E Hudson, promoted: 4th May, 1881. Second Lieut R R Kilbee-Stuart to be Lieut, vice J A H Reilly, transferred to the 17th Foot: 8th June, 1881.

48th Foot—Second Lieut C M Dallas, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieut, vice F E Power, promoted; 20th April, 1881. Second Lieut E P Wood, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieut, vice G B Rogers, promoted; 1st May, 1881.

55th Foot—Second Lieut L H Caird to be Lieut, vice A W W Money-Kyrle, promoted into the 19th Foot; 8th June, 1881. Lieut H M Richards to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut A W W Money-Kyrle, promoted into the 19th Foot: 10th June, 1881.

59th Foot—Second Lieut P B MacAdam to be Lieut, vice H M Browne transferred to the 30th Foot: 6th April, 1881.

63rd Foot—Lieut W Tenison to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut W F Nuthall, promoted 20th May, 1881.

64th Foot—Lieut J Reeves, from the 98th Foot to be Captain, vice J P Miller, secended for Service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces: 25th June, 1881.

70th Foot.—The promotions to the rank of Lieut. of Second Lieuts J Nagle and Rolland F. H. Anderson, dated 28th Feby., 1881, are cancelled. Second Lieut. and Adjtt. J. Nagle to the Lieut.; 18 February, 1881. Second Lieut. Rolland F. H. Anderson to be Lieut. vice R. D. C. Davis, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; 18th February, 1881. Second-Lieut. A. B. Dunsterville to be Lieut, vice F. R. P. Kane, promoted: 28th February, 1881.

72nd Foot.—Second Lieut. W. H. Hunter to be Lieut., vice G. W. B. Swiney, who has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; 11th March, 1881.

78th Foot.—Second Lieut. R. A. Fraser to be Lieut, vice G. S. C. Swinton, transferred to the 71st Foot: 30th March, 1881.

87th Foot.—Second Lieut. the Hon. E. B. L. H. Stopford to be Lieut. vice A. C. Denny, promoted into the 81st Foot: 30th March, 1881.

88th Foot.—Captain E. A. Brind to be Major, vice Bt Lieut.-Col W. L. Dalrymple, seconded for service on the Staff: 23rd June, 1881.

89th Foot—The promotions to the rank of Lieut. of Second Lieut R E D Campbell, dated 13th April, 1881, and F F Hill, dated 11th April, 1881. are cancelled. Second Lieut. Reginald E. D. Campbell to be Lieut. vice L. R. M. Maxwell promoted: 11th April, 1881. Second Lieut F F Hill to be Lieut, vice G. T. I. Swann, transferred to the 94th Foot: 13th April, 1881.

98th Foot—Second Lieut A J Lindner to be Lieut, vice J Reeves, promoted into the 64th Foot: 25th June, 1881.

99th Foot—Lieut H C Harford to be Captain, vice A McA Moir, promoted: 30th March, 1881.

100th Foot—Second Lieut M Cowper to be Lieut, vice E T Gastrell, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps: 29th March, 1881.

101st Foot—Lieut F H Penny to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut R Fitz G Creighton, promoted to the 104th Foot: 5th April, 1881.

102nd Foot—Lieut H J Guyon to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut H T Hicks, promoted: 24th Dec, 1880.

103rd Foot—Lieut C Coningham to be Instructor Musketry, vice Lieut S J Wynne, promoted: 28th June 1881.

106th Foot—Second Lieut L G Templer, to be Lieut, vice H Thomas, Seconded: 18th June, 1881.

107th Foot—The appointment as Adjt of Lient E Wheler is antedated to 1st September, 1880.

109th Foot—Capt J, S. Mordaunt to be Major, vice E. Hemsted, retired on half-pay: 29th June, 1881. Lieut H Martin to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut E W Murphy, promoted: 10th June, 1881.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut A H W Harvey to be Capt, vice A M Harington, retired: 29th June, 1881. Lieut F S Whittinston Raikes to be Capt, vice the Hon O F S Cuffe, second for service on the Staff: 29th June, 1881. Second Lieut L. N. Nicol to be Lieut, vice A H W Hervey: 29th June, 1881. Second Lieut R Ford to be Lieut vice F S W Raikes: 22nd June, 1881.

BRIVET.

Capt and Bt Lieut-Col and Barrack-Master C W Carrington, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Col, 13th June, 1881.

Capt C M Barham, retired Royal Marine Light Inftry, to have the honorary rank of Major: 6th May, 1881.

MEMORANDA.

Hon Lieut-Col H Martin Moorsom, late Capt 3rd Foot, has been permitted to co mmute his pension: 16th June, 1881.

Hon Lieut-Col G G Beazley, late Capt 83rd Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension: 20th June, 1881.

Honorary Lieut-Col C Sewell, late Pay-master 6th Dragoon Guards, has been permitted to commute his retired pay: 24th June, 1881.

Honoary Major C H Stevenson, late Captain 18th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension: 24th June, 1881.

The undermentioned General Officers are placed upon the Retired List from 1st July, 1881, under the provisions of Articles 106 and 107 of the Royal Warrant of 25th June, 1881:—

Generals:—Sir C T Van Straubenzee, G C B, Col 1st Battn the Dorsetshire Regt. Sir Ed W F Walker, K C B, Col 1st Batt the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt) F. H. G. Marquis of Hertford, G C B. Sir F W Hamilton, KCB, Col the Royal Scots Fusilers. Sir A A T Cunynghame, GCB, Col-Comdt the King's Royal Rifle Corps G W Key, Col 15th Hussars. A Nelson, Viscount Bridport, Equerry to Her Majesty. W S Newton, Col 2nd Battn the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt). H E Doherty, CB A H Ferryman, CB, Col 1st Battn the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt). The Hon Sir A H Gordon, KCB, Honorary Equerry to Her Majesty and Col 1st Battn the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians). Sir H. Bates, KCB., Col the Norfolk Regiment. Sir F E Chapman, GCB, Col Comdt R Engrs. Sir T Chute, KCB, Col the Cheshire Regt. J M Perceval, CB, Col 2nd Battn the Qneen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt). Sir J St. George, KCB, Col Comdt Royal Arty Sir F Seymour, Bart, KCB, Col the Devonshire Regt J A Lambert, Co. 2nd Battn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers). J. Yorke, C B., Col. 19th Hussars. J H E Dalrymple, C B, Col. 1st Battn. the Highland Light Infantay. H Renny, C S I, Col 2nd Battn the Royal North Lancashire Regt. Sir J J Bisset, K C M G, C B, Co 2nd Batt. the Durham Light Infantry. Sir E. A. Holdich, K. C. B., Col. 1st Battn. the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt). R. N, Philips, Col. 1st Battn the York and Lancaster Regt. W. D P Patton, Col 2nd Battn the Highland Light Infantry. Sir D E Wood, G C B Col Comdt Royal Arty Sir J W Fitzmayor, K C B., Col Comdt Royal Artry F Turner, C B Royal (late Bengal) Arty C Erskine Ford, Col.-Comdt Royal Engs D E Mackirdy, Col 2nd Battn the Welsh Regt J St Brownrigg, C B Col 2nd Battn the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt). Sir W Montagu S. McMurdo, K C B Col the East Yorkshire Regt. C A Edwards, C B Col the Royal Irish Rgt W M Wood, Col 2nd Battn the Hampshire Regt J Wilkie Col 14th Hussars. Sir R Waddy K C B Col 1st Battn the Manchester Regt (since deceased). Sir E Haythorne K C B Col 1st Battn the Hampshire Regiment. Sir H D White, K C B Col 6th Dragoons. W H. Askwith, Col. Commandant R. A. H. A. Carleton, C. B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. W. Lygon, Earl of Longford, G C B, Col the Northumberland Fusiliers. G P Sealy, Col Com Royal (late Bombay) Artillary. Sir J Douglas, G C B, Col. 1st Battn. the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders R W Penn, Earl Howe, C C., Col the Liecestershire Regt Sir T W McMahon, Bart., C. B, Col. 18 Hussars. A Maxwell, C. B., Col. is. Battn. the Border Regt. A. Low, C. B., Col. 2nd Dragoon Guards. Sir E. H. Greathed, K. C. B., Col. and Bat for the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. W. N. Custence, C. B., Col. 11th Hussars. The Hon. R. Rollo, C. B.' Col. 2nd Batt. P. Louise's (Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders). J E Goodwyn, Col. 1st Batt. the Gloucestershire Regt C J Wright, Col Comdt R A A T Heyland, C B, Col. the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt) (Sir G V Maxwell, K C B, Col 1st Battn the East Lancashire Regt.

The undermentioned General officers are placed apon the Retired List from the 1st July, 1881, with a step of honorary rank, under the provisions of Articles 106, 107, and 124 of the Royal Warrant of the 25th June, 1881:—

Lieut.-Genls:—J A R Raines, CB J W S Smith CB E S Claremont, CB C C Shute, CB, Col 16th Lancers. Lord A Paget, Equerry to H M. W J Smyth, Col Comdt R A. R G Hamilton, Col Comdt Rl Engr W C Hadden, Col-Comdt Royal Engs. H E Longden, CB, CSI H R Benson, CB, Col 7th Hussars, Sir J T Airey, KCB W H Bradford. W T Layard, J H Laye, CB. W C Forrest, C B, Col 8th Hussars. R J Baumgartner, CB G C Clarke, CB, Col 6th Dragoon Guards. C F Fordyce, CB R W D Leith, C B Edward Stanton, C D, Royal Engrs on the Permanent Reserve List. The Rt Hon Sir H F Ponsonby, K C B, Private Secy and Extra Equerry to H M E Ogle, E G Wynyard, Royal T Pattle, CB W L Ingall, C B James, Lord Engr. Seaton. Sir J S Hawkins, KCMG, Royal Engs. H W Montagu, CB, Royal Engs C Douglas (late Bengal Arty. R P CB C J C Mills, C Fanshawe, Royal Engs. Sir J J Hort, Bart, CB H G Rainey, C B E H Maxwell, C B J M Neill Walter, C B J E Thackwell, C B J E Addison. W Inglis, CB L Shadwell, C B Sir H E L Thuillier, Kt, C S I, Boyal (late Bengal) A G F S Call, C B R Bruce J E Collings, C B G Selby, Royal (late Madras) Arty TAddison, CB, F R Elrington, CB C L Nugent P A Butler, C B W Sankey, C B E Wodehouse. F Burton, C B W Gordon, CB, J H Wingfield, Lord A C Lennox Fitz-Roy, C B, Equerry to Her Majesty. J Daubeny, C B Edward Price, C B, R A. R Warden, C B C H Morris, C B C W Thompson. M Bruce. R W Macleod Fraser, G W P Bingham, C B, W Hope, C B., T E Knox, C B W J Loftus, C.B.

Major-Generals:—R M Best. R Knox. Sir W Russell, Bart, C B, A Browne, C B. B O'Brien, C B. W T Dickson. H Bird. W A Fyers, C B W Drysdale, C B. C Sawyer. E Seager, C B. D Charles, Lord de Ros. A C Robertson, C B F Carey. C E P Gordon, C B. H R Norman, C B. C Hood. R J Eager, C B. The Hon. St J G Calthrope. J W D'Oyly. A F Steele. H Grierson. S F C Annesley. G N K A Yonge. A W H Meyrick. R B Prettejohn, C B. C Baring. J Gubbins, CB. J C Rattray, CB. C W Randolph. F L Whitmore. F W Burrough, CB. F G T Deshon. C Tyrwhitt, CB.

The undermentioned Genl Officers are placed upon the Retired List from 1st July, 1881, under the provisions of the Articles 106 and 107 of the Royal Warrant of 25th June, 1881:—Lieut-Genl E Roche. Maj-Genl J C Guise, VC, CB. Maj-Genl C W Green. Major-Genl R S Baynes. Major-Genl C S Hutchinson. Major-Genl W Hill. Major-Genl Sir R W H Palmer, Bart. Major-Genl Sir S J Blane, Bart, CB.

The undermentioned Genl Officers, placed on the Retired List under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 1st May, 1878, are granted a step of honorary rank, dated 1st July, 1881, under the provisions of Article 124 I of the Royal Warrant of 25th June, 1881:—

To be Genls—Lieut-Genl, E R Jeffreys, C. B., Lieut-Genl, T S Conway, C. B. Lieut-Genl, the Hon'ble J W B Macdonald, C. B., Col 21st Hussars. Lieut-Genl W R Preston. Lieut-Genl T C Kelly, C.B. Lieut-Genl R W Lacy. Lieut-Genl R Budd. Lieut-Genl J A Cole.

To be Lieut-Genl:—Major-Genl J H C Robertson.

The following Major-Genls to be Lieut-Genls from the 1st July, 1881, to complete the Establishment allowed for the Rl Engrs:—S. Westmacott, Rl Engrs. W C Menzies